

Cranston urges end to arms race

WASHINGTON (R) — Democratic presidential candidate Senator Alan Cranston Sunday urged an end to the arms race and predicted the Soviet Union would respond to intelligence, fair and creative proposals. "I have no illusions about the Soviets. They are aggressive, repressive. They do not understand or value freedom... but they know their country faces total destruction if there were a war," Mr. Cranston said in a television interview. Mr. Cranston, a senior senator from California, said if he won the Democratic nomination for president and the 1984 election, he would immediately meet the Soviet leader. "I would have a specific goal — if possible, to achieve a freeze on nuclear weapons of a serious nature in the stockpiles and hence the dangers," he said. Mr. Cranston said he would hope an agreement could also be reached on managing the U.S.-Soviet relationship to prevent it leading to war.

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جورديان تيمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة يومية

Arab League regrets EEC decision

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi Sunday voiced regret at last week's European Economic Community (EEC) summit decision to resume financial cooperation with Israel. Community loans worth about \$40 million had been blocked since Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year. "The European decision contradicts the positions stated by community member countries towards the Palestinian problem and the continuing rejection of peace efforts by Israel," Mr. Klibi said in a statement to the Tunisian news agency TAP. He added: "This decision will no doubt encourage Israel's intransigence... since the European stand will necessarily be perceived by Israel as tacit approval of its policies."

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Turkmen: Lebanese security is vital

CAIRO (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy said Sunday his country favoured a speedy withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign troops from Lebanon whose security and sovereignty was vital to peace in the region. Mr. Ersoy said after a two-hour meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali that Turkey supported the right of all countries in the region to live in peace within secure borders. He said his talks with Mr. Ali covered the latest situation in the Middle East, including the Gulf war and the Afghan problem.

Begin's popularity falling, poll shows

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's popularity has fallen by nearly 10 per cent, according to an opinion poll published Sunday. The survey, carried out by the Pori Research Institute and published in the daily newspaper Haaretz, said 44.7 per cent of Israelis were pleased with Mr. Begin's performance, compared with 54.5 per cent in April.

Aramco production falls by 34%

BAHRAIN (R) — Crude oil production by Saudi Arabia's major producer dropped 34 per cent last year to an average 6.3 million barrels per day (b/d) from 9.6 million in 1981, figures released Sunday showed. The Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), which produces about 98 per cent of the kingdom's crude, also produced 425,000 b/d of natural gas liquids, down five per cent from 1981, its annual report showed.

U.K. attorneys may oppose hanging

LONDON (R) — Britain's senior attorneys might refuse to prosecute cases in which defendants faced the death penalty if parliament restored capital punishment, a prominent lawyer said Sunday. The Conservative government, returned to power earlier this month with a number of new right-wing members who are said to favour capital punishment, has pledged it will hold a parliamentary vote as early as next month on the possible reintroduction of the death penalty, abolished in 1965.

Ghana cancels all army leave

ABIDJAN (R) — Army headquarters in Ghana Sunday cancelled all leave and told soldiers to return to barracks immediately. Accra Radio monitored here reported. The announcement came exactly one week after loyal forces crushed a coup attempt when disarmed and jailed troops seized the national radio headquarters for three hours. At least 26 people were killed in the fighting.

Priest killed in Punjab violence

NEW DELHI (R) — A Hindu temple priest was killed and another wounded by two sword-wielding youths in the north Indian state of Punjab Sunday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported.

Arafat appears playing down rift with Syria

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and his second-in-command, Khalil Al Wazir, Sunday apparently sought to adopt a reconciliatory approach towards the rift between Syria and the organisation, and seemed to leave the door open for a diplomatic solution to the conflict.

A Kuwaiti newspaper quoted Mr. Arafat as saying in Prague that the PLO was anxious to continue its relations with Syria without any friction and Soviet President Yuri Andropov wanted a quick solution to the crisis. "I hope there is a reciprocal desire on Syria's part to overcome the crisis," the daily Al Watan quoted Mr. Arafat as saying, who was ordered to leave Syria last Friday.

The softer line the Syrians reflected a speech by Mr. Arafat in Prague, addressing an international conference on world peace Saturday, in which the PLO leader did not attack Syria by name.

In the Badawi refugee camp in north Lebanon, Mr. Wazir, popularly known as Abu Jihad, told Palestinian fighters there that he would remain among them in northern and eastern Lebanon despite a reported ban on entering Syria.

A spokesman for Abu Jihad later told reporters: "From our side we are ready to solve the problem with the Syrians. We are looking for Arab mediation."

Al Watan quoted Mr. Arafat as telling Palestinians in Prague that President Andropov had written to him last week "stressing the pressing need for settling differences between the two sides (Syria and Fatah, the biggest commando group in the PLO)."

The newspaper gave no other details of the letter, which Mr. Arafat said was among several messages he had received, apparently at the height of a violent policy rift with Fatah.

Mr. Andropov's letter has not yet been published in Moscow, where Middle East experts said Saturday that the Soviet Union might be trying to distance itself from the Arafat camp and adopt a position of neutrality. Syria is a major Soviet ally.

Al Watan quoted Mr. Arafat as saying that he was "bitterly hurt" by the Syrian action, but added: "There is a compelling need to put an end to the crisis between Fatah and the Syrian authorities to prevent it from assuming more dangerous proportions."

He was quoted as saying his expulsion directly affected the Palestinian revolution and the PLO. "It crowned measures taken against Fatah, including encirclement of Fatah bases in Syria"

and offices in Tripoli (northern Lebanon)," he was quoted as saying.

Arafat plans tour

Mr. Arafat, who flew to Prague from Tunis Saturday to address the peace conference, returned to Tunis Sunday and was expected to leave for Algeria later in his quest for Arab support in the conflict with Syria.

Details of his Algerian plans were not available, but he was expected to get a first-hand report on the present mood of Syrian leaders from Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim, who has been in Damascus over the weekend and has met Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Mr. Arafat is apparently pinning his hopes mainly on Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Algeria to bring pressure to bear on Syria and to convince the Assad government that a compromise with the Palestinian movement should be sought. PLO sources said.

They said Mr. Arafat saw Saudi Arabia as being likely to have the greatest influence on Syria because of its financial strength and Arab World prestige.

He feels that Algeria could also play a key role because of its independent foreign policy and its good relations with the Soviet Union, Syria's military ally. Palestinian sources in Tunis said.

The large Palestinian population in Kuwait would give that country an important role in the situation, they added.

Although Mr. Arafat's plans have always been closely kept secrets, Arab sources in Tunis expected him to visit a number of Arab states in the next few days in his bid to find some kind of reconciliation with Syria.

(In Amman, Arabic-language daily Al Dustour quoted PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Rahim Ahmad as saying that the PLO chairman will visit the Jordanian capital during his projected Arab tour.)

But they added that he was likely to be back in Tunis by Tuesday to meet United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez Cuellar, who will be opening a joint session of the Arab League and U.N. specialised agencies.

Mr. Arafat held talks in Tunis Sunday with French Ambassador Gilbert Perol about the crisis in Lebanon.

the Palestinian movement and relations between France and the PLO, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said.

Rebels call for meeting

In Damascus, rebel Fatah leader Colonel Abu Musa called for a meeting of the organisation's general congress to discuss the dispute, the Syrian news agency SANA said. Colonel Abu Musa was quoted as saying the vast majority of Fatah guerrillas backed the rebel cause.

Mr. Arafat has said he will agree to a general congress but has rejected demands that he should give way to an interim collective leadership until it takes place.

Fatah fighters in and around Badawi Camp, one of their main remaining strongholds in Lebanon, appeared relaxed Sunday despite earlier reports they were on a state of alert.

Fatah fighters lounging in the sun allowed foreign correspondents through their checkpoints without security checks and with friendly waves.

None of the sides in the crisis appeared to want to precipitate bloodshed.

Mr. Arafat has said he feared Syria might plan a massacre of his people in Lebanon where, in addition to the fighters, there are at least 11,000 Palestinian refugees in camps near Tripoli.

Abu Jihad: 'We will stay'

Abu Jihad was in Lebanon when the Syrians expelled Mr. Arafat and was himself prevented from entering Syria.

Previously, convoys carrying Mr. Arafat and Abu Jihad were waved through the Syrian border without formalities.

Abu Jihad told his men early Sunday he would stay in Lebanon despite the reported expulsion order, the PLO spokesman said.

"This is Arab land, we have the right to stay on it. Abu Jihad says he will stay wherever his forces are," he added.

The spokesman said Fatah fighters were under siege in their bases in eastern Lebanon.

Rebels have been kidnapping any Fatah fighter who tried to leave his base, he said.

The spokesman said Col. Abu Musa probably only had about 100 fighters under his command plus an unknown number of sympathisers.

Asked how so few men could besiege Fatah bases, he said "they seem to get soldiers out of the air."

This appeared to be an indirect reference to Syrian troops whom Mr. Arafat blamed for supporting the rebels in clashes last week, but the PLO spokesman avoided mentioning Syria Sunday.

Syria has denied backing the mutineers.



Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat Saturday delivers a speech at an international conference in Prague, in which he said, "Our people still holds in its hand the green olive branch and will never let it fall. The gun in the other hand is to defend this branch," drawing loud applause from delegates from 140 countries (A.P. wirephoto)

'No Israeli redeployment until Lebanese army takes over'

U.S.: PLO revolt may be bad

WASHINGTON (R) — A senior U.S. government official said Saturday the revolt inside the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) against its leader Yasser Arafat might be bad because he had kept the PLO relatively moderate.

Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam said Syrian pressure was likely to force the PLO to become more radical.

A more radical force could convince others the PLO was not capable of bringing peace to the Middle East, he said in a television interview.

Mr. Dam also said the United States opposed the redeployment of Israeli troops in Lebanon until an agreement was worked out for the Lebanese army to replace them.

Israeli redeployment without an agreement could lead to a permanent partitioning of Lebanon by Israel, Syria and Lebanon, he said.

Israeli officials have said they might consider moving their troops into southern Lebanon to avoid increased attacks by Palestinian guerrillas in the Beirut and Bekaa Valley areas.

Israel has agreed to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, but only if Syrian and Palestinian forces also leave.

"What we're concerned about is that a partial withdrawal (by Israel) might lead to a permanent division of Lebanon," Mr. Dam said. "That would be bad. So it all depends on how it happens, and that's what the current situation is really all about in the Middle East."

Mr. Fairbanks is expected to visit Damascus to try to discuss the issue with Syrian leaders.

Israel has been studying various plans for a limited pullback to more defensible lines, but no decision on redeployment is expected until after Mr. Begin visits Washington next month for talks with President Reagan.

The Syrians have said they will not talk to Mr. Habib until withdrawal.

Baghdad warns of foreign intervention

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Sunday called for fresh initiatives to end the Gulf war with Iran, pointing out that its continuation raised the risk of foreign intervention in the region.

In a message to a peace conference in Prague reported by the Iraqi News Agency, President Hussein said: "The war provides pretexts for armed foreign intervention which may turn the Gulf into an area of confrontation and collision."

He appealed for "any new initiative or proposal that would bring a speedy end to the war."

"We believe that joint efforts of goodwill for the achievement of

peace are necessary to convince Iran, the party insisting on the continuation of the war, to end the hostilities," he added.

Iran earlier this month rejected an Iraqi proposal of a ceasefire for the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, the latest of a series of attempts aimed at winding down the almost three-year-old conflict.

Mr. Shultz and other U.S. officials have said the American position will be one of support for the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) but made clear he will listen to the views of others rather than put forward proposals.

But officials from ASEAN—Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines—would like the United States to be more active in its support for non-Communist members of the anti-Vietnamese coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Washington's support at present is limited to political backing and humanitarian aid. ASEAN officials suggest it could provide non-lethal military assistance, such as communications equipment for use in their fight against the Vietnamese.

Mr. Shultz arrived in Bangkok Sunday on the second leg of a four-nation Asian trip for talks with ASEAN foreign ministers and also representatives of ASEAN's so-called dialogue partners, which in addition to the U.S. are Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Japan and the European Community.

The U.S. view on Kampuchea, like ASEAN's, is that Vietnam must ultimately pull out its 160,000 to 180,000 troops and let the country choose its own government.

An official accompanying Mr. Shultz told reporters aboard the plane to Bangkok that recent public shows of flexibility by Vietnam on the Kampuchea question were merely tactical moves to try to break up ASEAN unity.

But Mr. Cheysson, Mr. Nucci's immediate superior, also said France would not get involved in an "elementary" way like the United States in Central America.

This appeared to end speculation that French troops and strike aircraft stationed in the Central African Republic would be sent to Chad.

The rebels captured the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau last Friday and now control one-third of the vast semi-desert country.

French President Francois Mitterrand issued a thinly-veiled warning to Libya last week not to intervene in Chad's affairs, and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said his country could not remain indifferent if Libya directly backed the rebels of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei.

These statements have raised hopes in N'djamena that France, the former colonial power and Chad's main aid donor, intends to give Mr. Habre's over-stretched forces material support.

Mr. Nucci, who flew in from the Congolese capital Brazzaville, was due to fly on to the Central African Republic, officials said.

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Palestinian leader urges PLO unity

AMMAN (Petra) — A leading Palestinian figure, Anwar Nusseibeh, Sunday expressed hope that the current differences within the PLO will soon come to an end. Speaking at a rally held at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, Mr. Nusseibeh said that "Palestinian fighters should not be confronting one another but should unite together for the common cause," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Speakers at the rally called for further support for the PLO, its leadership and its independence, the agency said.

Petra said that the speakers condemned Syria's "attempts to control the PLO or to create new leaders that would serve Syria's aims."

2 Israelis wounded in ambush

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Two Israeli soldiers were wounded when a convoy they were travelling in came under hand grenade attack in South Lebanon Sunday, an Israeli military spokesman said.

The assailants threw two grenades in the ambush on the coast north of Sidon, the spokesman said.

Israeli forces retaliated with a mopping-up operation and cut the main road, eyewitnesses said.

Witnesses also said a man fired a rocket-propelled grenade and a submachinegun at an Israeli military vehicle at the northern entrance to Sidon and ran away.

The Israelis mounted a search for him, the witnesses said.

Other witnesses said there was an explosion Sunday near an Israeli army position in Abul-Aswad, north of the South Lebanese port of Tyre.

Beirut Radio said shooting broke out Sunday near the 'Ain, 'Al Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp outside Sidon.

ASEAN pressure expected on Shultz

BANGKOK (R) — The United States is expected to come under pressure to play a more active role in the dispute over Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea when Secretary of State George Shultz meets Southeast Asian foreign ministers Monday.

Mr. Shultz and other U.S. officials have said the American position will be one of support for the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) but made clear he will listen to the views of others rather than put forward proposals.

But officials from ASEAN—Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines—would like the United States to be more active in its support for non-Communist members of the anti-Vietnamese coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

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Abu Jihad: 'Rifa'at Assad invited Arafat to Syria'

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Rifa'at Al Assad, the brother of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, invited Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to Syria, and sought to mediate the crisis between Mr. Arafat and PLO dissidents, a leading PLO official was Sunday quoted as saying.

Khalil Al Wazir, (Abu Jihad), deputy commander of the PLO forces, told the daily Al Rai Al Aam here that the Syrian decision

to expel Mr. Arafat came as a surprise after a "fruitful meeting" between the two men.

Mr. Arafat left Damascus on Friday, after the expulsion was ordered on grounds that he had issued "lies and slander" about Syria's role in the dispute within Fatah, the PLO's major grouping.

Abu Jihad added that the Syrian foreign minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam, had called for the general secretaries of the different Palestinian organisations to "con-

Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad)

denna" Mr. Arafat for inviting Arab leaders to intervene to stop "Syrian-Palestinian aggression against the Palestinian revolution."

MIDDLE EAST

Israel concedes defeat to hunger-striking doctors

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli government Sunday conceded defeat to hunger striking doctors and appealed to them to return to work immediately to prevent the total collapse of medical services.

With major hospitals closed and warnings that a disaster was imminent, the cabinet announced it had accepted the doctors' demand that outstanding issues in a four-month wages dispute be referred to arbitration.

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer told reporters after a lengthy cabinet meeting that the government had changed its stand to prevent a tragedy.

About half the 7,000 government doctors have been on hunger strike for almost two weeks and in most areas of Israel there were no hospital beds, except for life-and-death cases.

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor read out a government appeal to the doctors to break their fast and go back to work. "Lives are endangered," Mr. Meridor said.

The cabinet's decision was a serious blow for Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's anti-inflation strategy and his attempts to hold

down wages. The doctors, whose basic starting salary is \$350 a month, had already won concessions from the government and demanded that outstanding issues such as work hours be put to arbitration.

The government had been insisting it would only agree to this if all issues, including the improved wages it had offered, were sent to arbitration.

The doctors, apparently fearful they might lose gains already wrested from government negotiators, wanted only the outstanding issues to be put to arbitration.

More hospitals close

While the cabinet met, more hospitals closed their doors. Weakened doctors were laid out in emergency wards plastered with strike placards, intravenous feeds sizzling from their arms.

In Tel Aviv, Israel's largest city, and the northern port of Haifa, hospital administrators described the situation as "desperate".

Notices went up at hospital gates declaring them closed to patients.

In Kfar Saba outside Tel Aviv, ambulance drivers were instructed to take emergency cases to hospitals in the Israeli-occupied Arab West Bank.

No maternity services were available in Haifa. "There is nowhere to send pregnant mothers to have their babies," a Haifa physician said.

All hospital services ceased in the Negev desert city of Beer-sheva, where the hunger strike started.

Finance Minister Aridor has made a wages hold-down a central part of his efforts to bring down inflation, now running at an annual rate of 1.40 per cent.

He had refused to authorise more than a 22 per cent increase for the doctors and for months had been in conflict with Health Minister Eliezer Shostak.

After Prime Minister Menachem Begin intervened personally in the dispute last week, the government agreed that junior doctors should earn the national average wage, about \$650.

Nurses are already campaigning for huge pay rises and Mr. Aridor warned in advance that conceding defeat to the doctors would open the way for more wages battles.



About 100 members of an Israeli paratroop reserve unit protest against orders to serve in Lebanon outside Prime Minister Menachem Begin's home in occupied Jerusalem Saturday. The reservists were from the same unit. (A.P. wirephoto)

Israeli reservists protest

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — About 100 Israeli reserve soldiers who have been ordered to serve in Lebanon have protested against the war in front of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's residence.

The reservists, who all serve in the same combat unit, said they planned to comply with recent

orders to report for a second tour of duty in Lebanon but wanted first to demonstrate their opposition to the war.

They carried placards reading: "Begin, you are invited to Lebanon" and "Begin, you are silent but the kalachnikovs (rifles used by Palestinian guerrillas) are not."

Turkmen visits Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Iker Turkmen arrived Saturday for a five-day visit and brought Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak a message from Turkish President Kenan Evren.

He told reporters the message dealt with relations between the two countries, world issues and the latest developments in the region. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Turkmen, the first senior Turkish official to visit Egypt in 15 years, said his country favoured immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Sri Lankan president visits Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene Sunday exchanged views on international and Arab issues with the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa.

The official Gulf News Agency said the two leaders also discussed ways of strengthening bilateral relations.

Bahrain's prime minister and foreign minister also attended the meeting.

President Jayewardene arrived here Saturday night from Egypt on a three-day private visit.

Jeddah pardons people jailed for minor offenses

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has pardoned an undisclosed number of people jailed for minor offences on the occasion of the current Muslim fasting month of Ramadan. The official Saudi press agency said Sunday.

The traditional royal pardon, subject to written pledges of future good conduct, covered people sentenced to not more than six months imprisonment or a fine of 1,000 riyals (about \$290) or both, provided the lashing part of sentences had been carried out.

Prisoners aged 65 or over were also pardoned unless they had been convicted of murder, rape, drug or arms smuggling or were serving life sentences. People sentenced for offences committed during Ramadan were also excluded.

Moro leader insists on separate Muslim republic

JEDDAH (R) — Filipino Muslim guerrilla leader Nur Misuari has accused President Ferdinand Marcos of waging a campaign of genocide against Muslims in the southern Philippines.

In an interview with the Jeddah-based Arab News published Sunday, Mr. Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), said Muslims in the southern Philippines were determined to continue the struggle for independence.

The MNLF would seek world recognition of the "Bangsamoro Republic" as a distinct and separate political entity, he said, charging that his people faced a campaign of genocide on the part of the Philippine armed forces.

Mr. Misuari was replying to an Arab News interview with Mr. Marcos in Manila, published Saturday. Mr. Marcos said he had offered to appoint Mr. Misuari chief executive of the southern province of Mindanao, with a free hand to govern as he saw fit.

Mr. Misuari, currently visiting Saudi Arabia, said the president had made the offer several times, through intermediaries such as the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

"But this is not the problem that we are facing, this is not the solution we are fighting for," he said.

'Question of survival'

"The problem we are facing concerns the survival and destiny of our people, who have been facing an unmitigated campaign of genocide at the hands of the colonial armed forces of the Philippines under President Marcos," Mr. Misuari added.

He denied Mr. Marcos' charge he had joined with the Communist New People's Army to coordinate attacks on government troops.

Describing it as "baloney," he said: "Marcos is raising a bogey. We do not need communist support to win this war."

The MNLF leader said there was at present no chance of compromise with the government.

He also said Mr. Marcos had not abided by the 1976 Tripoli agreement, under which the two sides agreed to a ceasefire.

Subsequent talks involving Libyan leader Muammar "Jadhafi" aimed at satisfying Muslim demands for autonomy over vNLF demand to maintain its own s.

and control a provincial government for

the muslim rebellion in the south, which started in 1972, has claimed an estimated 60,000 lives.

Oil slick talks continue slowly

BAHRAIN (R) — Environmental experts Sunday continued detailed discussion of plans to clean up a major oil slick from damaged Iranian wells which is threatening marine life coastal industrial plants in the Gulf.

The technical meeting, organised by the eight-nation Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment (ROPME) in Kuwait, met Sunday morning with only the delegates of Bahrain, Qatar and Saudi Arabia present.

Official sources told Reuters another session would be held Sunday night when the rep-

resentatives of Iraq, Kuwait and Oman are expected to attend. Officials from Iran and the United Arab Emirates are due to arrive Monday, they said.

The 33-month-old war between Iraq and Iran has blocked all previous attempts to agree a formula for capping the wells, in a dangerous war zone at the head of the Gulf.

Iran has turned down an Iraqi offer of a limited ceasefire, saying only safe-conduct guarantees by Iraq are needed to enable repair crews to cap the wells.

The Bahrain meeting, which

began Saturday, is discussing all aspects of surveillance and cleaning up of the slick, costs and the availability of equipment and manpower. The official sources said.

According to one estimate, capping and cleaning operation may cost \$10 million.

Kuwaiti Health Minister Abdel-Rahman Al-Awadi, who attended Saturday's opening session, said on his return home that a meeting of ministers from the eight ROPME member states might be delayed until after Ramadan which ends in mid-July.

Pakistani government heads off big dispute

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's military authorities have settled a dispute with one of the country's most powerful business lobbies which had called threatened to bring all industry in Pakistan to a halt, authoritative sources said Sunday.

The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry had called Saturday for a national strike next Thursday by the business community over tax payments by ship-breakers.

The dispute was the first major confrontation between the business community and the six-year-old government of President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

It flared on Wednesday when 41 top men in the ship-breaking industry were arrested for not pay-

ing municipal taxes on their activities at Gadani beach about 65 kilometres west of Karachi.

However authoritative sources said the businessmen were released Sunday after a preliminary payment was made on outstanding taxes of about 27 million rupees (\$2 million).

The ship-breakers had argued they were not liable for municipal taxes because they already paid federal taxes on their operations.

A federation spokesman told Reuters Thursday's strike had now been called off.

Pakistan is the world's second-largest ship-breaking nation after Taiwan with about 10,000 hacking to pieces about 150 ships each year.

More bullet holes in Israel's military cards as pullout talks remain stalled

By Arik Bachar
Reuters

LONDON — Israel has few options for a partial withdrawal from Lebanon that would preserve gains of last year's invasion at a reduced cost in casualties, Western experts say.

With last month's Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord grounded by Syrian opposition, Israel has been exploring ways of redeploying its estimated 25,000 troops presently in Lebanon.

The problem for the Israelis is how to reconcile a need to stop mounting casualties without shaking the fragile balance of forces which has existed in Lebanon for the past 10 months.

Western military analysts say Israel has two basic options — a partial withdrawal to the Awali

River some 45 kilometres north of the Israeli border, or falling back to a new line along the Zaharani River several kilometres closer to the frontier.

Israel's Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben Meir said in an interview published last week that the Awali River "has a natural appeal" when considering a partial withdrawal.

"Many options" But "there are many options open to us in terms of a redeployment," he said.

Israel controls a line from Beirut, 85 kilometres north of the Israeli border, along a stretch of the Beirut-Damascus Road, down towards the Syrian frontier through Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Long supply routes in rugged terrain, amid a hostile population, have come under increased Arab

commando attacks.

A realignment to more defensible lines such as the Awali River could ease the casualty problem but would pose equally difficult questions for the Israelis, analysts say.

Withdrawal from the outskirts of Beirut and the Beirut-Damascus Road could create a vacuum around the Lebanese capital which might lure Syrian and Palestinian forces back to the area from which they were evicted under Israeli siege last August.

A retrenchment may also bolster Syria's refusal to withdraw its estimated 40,000 soldiers and 8,000 allied Palestinian fighters from north and east Lebanon.

One region the Israelis are keen to leave is the Shouf Mountains east of Beirut where Israeli troops have been caught in factional clashes between Druze and predominantly Christian militias.

Withdrawal to the Awali would help keep Palestinian commandos well out of artillery range of Israeli northern frontier towns — the main goal Israel set when it invaded Lebanon last June.

The U.S., which sponsored the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord, has made clear it does not want the situation changed by Israel before alternatives can be worked out.

Secretary of State George Shultz said: "One would hope that if there is any move in the direction of withdrawal it would be part of an overall programme."

A U.S. diplomat said: "The Israelis seem to understand the necessity to consult us and avoid surprising us."

'Avoid surprises'

There are two possible candidates that could fill gaps left by an Israeli pullback — Lebanon's restructured army or a Multinational Peacekeeping Force made up of contingents from the U.S., France, Italy and Britain and now confined to Beirut.

Lebanese diplomats say their army is still incapable of taking over responsibility for security where foreign forces are now present, but it could control the areas Israel is most likely to leave, Beirut and the Shouf ridge.

Military analysts say governments contributing to the Multinational Force may be reluctant to commit troops to areas where they could be caught in Lebanese communal fighting.

They say that while an Israeli

redevelopment in Lebanon's coastal region can be easily completed, Israel is unlikely to change positions in the Bekaa Valley.

Although the proximity of Israeli and Syrian forces in the area increases the danger of hostilities, the fact that Israeli guns in the Bekaa are within range of Damascus could be a trump card in future talks on full withdrawals.

Analysts say that after a redevelopment, Israel may fence off the entire South Lebanese region, effectively partitioning Lebanon into areas of Israeli and Syrian domination.

Although the Israelis have stressed they do not want to be part of a scheme that would cut Lebanon in two, analysts say that, by fencing off the south, casualty figures could be trimmed.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL	Time	Programme
15:30	15:30	Koran
16:00	16:00	Cartoons
16:30	16:30	Children's Programme
16:45	16:45	Famous Men
16:55	16:55	Local Programme
17:35	17:35	Arabic Series
18:25	18:25	Religious Programme
18:50	18:50	Maghreb Prayers
18:55	18:55	Religious Programme
19:05	19:05	Local Programme
20:00	20:00	News in Arabic
20:50	20:50	Religious Programme
21:40	21:40	Arabic Series
22:40	22:40	Arabic Varieties
23:00	23:00	News in English
23:10	23:10	Arabic Play

FOREIGN CHANNEL

Time	Programme
19:00	French Programme
19:30	News in French
20:30	News in Hebrew
21:00	Comedy: Taxi
21:10	Magnum
22:00	News in English
22:10	Classical Hour

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Time	Programme
06:00	06:00 Newsweek 06:30 The Monument
06:45	06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09
07:30	07:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
07:50	07:50 The Golden Age of Opera 07:45
08:00	08:00 Letters from Everywhere 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00
09:30	09:30 World News 09:39 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:39
09:50	09:50 Press Review 11:15 Waveguide 11:25
11:30	11:30 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45
12:15	12:15 Music Now 12:15 The Brotherhood of Brass 12:30 Europe's Untidy Peace
13:00	13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 The Classic Albums 13:30
14:15	14:15 Pleasures 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15
14:45	14:45 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 14:45
15:00	15:00 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09
15:30	15:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30
15:45	15:45 World News 15:45 News Summary 15:45
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23:30	23:30 World News 23:30 News Summary 23:30
23:45	23:45 World News 23:45 News Summary 23:45
24:00	24:00 World News 24:00 News Summary 24:00

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

"Paintings by Hind Sharif Nasser at the Jordan Plastic Arts Association, Jabal Lubdah.

"Petra" photographs by Roger Cloutier, at the French Cultural Centre.

FILM

"Patton," at the American Centre at 8:30 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubdah, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75251.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian Lutheran Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267.
American Centre, 44371.
American Centre Library, 41520.
British Council, 36147-8.
French Cultural Centre, 37009.
Goethe Institute, 41993.
Soviet Cultural Centre, 44203.
Spanish Cultural Centre, 24049.
Turkish Cultural Centre, 39777.
Haya Arts Centre, 665195.
Husseini Youth City, 667181.
Y.W.C.A., 41793.
Y.W.C.A., 664251.
Amman Municipal Library, 36111.
University of Jordan Library, 843555.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round, Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munassar, Jabal Lubdah. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays, Tel. 664250.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267.
American Centre, 44371.
American Centre Library, 41520.
British Council, 36147-8.
French Cultural Centre, 37009.
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Amman Municipal Library, 36111.
University of Jordan Library, 843555.

PRAYER TIMES

Time	Prayer
02:40	Fajr
05:30	Sunrise
09:30	Dhuhr
11:30	Asr
18:40	Maghreb
19:30	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Airia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Amman, Athens mayors to sign joint agreement

By Lamis K. Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "We have laid down foundations for closer and stronger cooperation between the municipalities of Athens and Amman and a protocol will be signed when the mayor of Amman visits Athens in the near future," the mayor of Athens said Sunday.

Mr. Dimitrios Beys, who left for Athens Sunday, led a Greek delegation on a five-day official visit to Amman. During the visit, delegation held several meetings with the Mayor of Amman Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh.

"We have discussed different problems which both capitals face, and were briefed by the Jordanian contingent on project and plans that have been implemented by the municipality to develop the city of Amman," he said.

Overpopulation

Mr. Beys, who is serving his second term as the elected mayor of Athens, noted that both cities suffer common problems. A major problem which both municipalities have to combat is a growing concentration of their country's population in the capitals, he said. Mr. Beys explained that "this over population" in both cities is caused by the continuous emigration of people from the rural areas to the two capitals.

This growing influx of people has created new problems, he said. He explained that increase has aggravated the traffic problem in Athens, and made it difficult for the municipality and other governmental institutions to render public services capable of fulfilling the need of the growing population.

"For example, despite the ample supply of water in Athens, we were forced to bring water

from a lake that is 200 kilometres from the city in order to meet the need of the increasing population," he said.

Raising rural standards

Mr. Beys, however, pointed out that the municipality of Athens has gone a long way in combating over population. To counter the rural emigration, Mr. Beys, who is also the president of the central union of all municipalities in Greece, said that the municipalities decided to improve and raise the standard of life in the rural areas. The result was a remarkable reduction in emigration, particularly to Athens.

The issue of emigration from rural areas to Amman and its consequences both on life in the capital and on agriculture was a major issue that was raised by National Consultative Council (NCC) members in a recent debate on agriculture in Jordan. Members then requested the government to introduce measures that will curb this emigration.

Mr. Beys praised a plan worked out by the municipality of Amman to reduce the influx of people from the rural areas. He did not elaborate on the plan.

Urban pollution

A second problem which Mr. Beys raised was pollution. He said that the municipality of Athens has issued strict regulations to encourage the use of smokeless fuel and gas powered heating. The municipality of Athens has also planted 500 duneums of government lands with trees in an attempt to purify the air and to beautify the city. The Greek mayor added that the government has enacted legislation that force factories in Athens to reduce their



Mayor of Athens Demitrios Beys (second from right) and his Amman opposite number Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh (next left) together at the Queen Alia International Airport Sunday prior to the departure of the Greek delegation (Petra photo)

production by 30 per cent during the summer to reduce pollution. Another piece of legislation stipulates that factory waste and refuse should be filtered before being dumped into the sea.

Recreational facilities

Mr. Beys said that the municipality pays a special attention to building of recreational parks and centres, especially for children. He noted that Amman needs more parks and that this issue was discussed with the Amman municipality team.

Mr. Beys, who also visited Al Wahdat refugee camp Saturday, and expressed admiration for the work being done by the Amman municipality in building new housing units for the refugees at Wadi Rimam near the Wahdat camp.

During his stay in Jordan, Mr. Beys was also received by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Mudar

Badran. Mr. Beys said that they discussed recent development in the Middle East.

The Greek delegation Saturday also received representatives of Palestinian refugees in Jordan who expressed deep appreciation "for the people and government of Greece for the support rendered to the just Arab causes in general and the Palestinian struggle in particular."

Palestinian struggle

Mr. Beys reiterated the Greek position in support of the Palestinian struggle, and his government's call for a total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and Lebanon.

A prominent figure in the ruling socialist party (Pasok), Mr. Beys expressed sorrow at the recent rifts in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"I think that it is of crucial importance for the Palestinian str-

uggle that Palestinians unite under the leadership of Mr. Yasser Arafat," he said.

The mayor of Athens said that Greece will continue to play an effective role in the Economic European Community (EEC) in support of just Arab causes. Greece became the tenth member of the EEC in 1980, despite local protests from the opposition parties that included the Pasok.

Yet when Pasok won the elections it did not withdraw Greece from the EEC as was expected. "When the Pasok took over, Greece was already a member of the EEC and it was very difficult for us to withdraw," he said.

Greece might withdraw, however, if its membership of the EEC proves to infringe upon its political and economic independence, he added. "Meanwhile, Greece is trying to use its presence in the EEC to promote all just causes, including the Palestinian one, and to help developing countries," he said.

Badran calls for restraint in budget applications

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Sunday instructed all government departments and ministries not to increase the volume of their recurrent expenditure in their 1984 budget applications beyond the limits permitted in the 1981-85 five-year development plan.

The instructions, contained in a circular distributed to the departments Sunday, said that all government offices should be careful not to ask for funds for projects which their administrative and technical capabilities are unable to handle.

The circular, which included detailed instructions on the methods to be followed in preparing general budgets for the 1984 fiscal year, also stressed that all budgets should be delivered to the General

Budget Department in due course so as to be endorsed on time. Department capital budgets for 1984 will not exceed the figures apportioned in the 1983 budget, if the department fails to submit its budget on time, the circular said.

The circular said that all heads of departments and accountants will be held responsible for all information and figures that are contained in the budget sheets.

It also requested all department heads to visit the General Budget



Mudar Badran

Department to receive the special forms on which to prepare the department's general budget.

Archaeological excavations uncover 9,000 year-old site of Ain Ghazal

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Excavations have resumed for the second season at the 9,000-year-old archaeological site of Ain Ghazal in Amman that Ghazal that promised to shed considerable new light on the transition of human beings some 9,000 years ago from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle and economy, to a permanently settled village population living by animal and plant domestication for the most part.

In the first days of this year's eight-week excavation, archaeologists quickly discovered that the site of the ancient village, located across the highway from the main Amman sewage treatment plant, at the northern entrance of the capital, extended across the ancient wadi to the area north of the present sewage treatment plant. Dr. Gary Rollefson of Yarmouk University, who heads the dig along with Dr. Alan Simmons of the University of Kansas, told the Jordan Times this week that the Ain Ghazal site appears to cover an area of at least 35-40 hectares (350-400 duneums), making it perhaps the largest such Neolithic village in the Middle East — bigger in size even than the famous Neolithic village sites of Jericho, in Palestine, and Catal Huyuk, in Turkey.

The 23-strong team of archaeologists includes specialists in lithics (stone tools), animal and human bones, ancient plaster ware, paleoethnobotany and the

experimental new field of archaeo-magnetism, the study of burned ancient remains to determine their age according to the changing alignment of the magnetic north pole of the earth.

Several carbon-14 dates to be obtained this year will give a more precise date to the site, which appears to have spanned the period from around 7,000-6,500 BC to 5,800-5,700 BC, Dr. Rollefson said.

This year's dig is sponsored and funded by Yarmouk University, the National Geographic Society, the Cobb Institute of Archaeology at Mississippi State University and the Wenner-Gren Foundation, in cooperation with the Jordanian Department of Antiquities and under the auspices of the American Centre of Oriental Research in Amman.

the main Amman sewage treatment plant, at the northern entrance of the capital, extended across the ancient wadi to the area north of the present sewage treatment plant. Dr. Gary Rollefson of Yarmouk University, who heads the dig along with Dr. Alan Simmons of the University of Kansas, told the Jordan Times this week that the Ain Ghazal site appears to cover an area of at least 35-40 hectares (350-400 duneums), making it perhaps the largest such Neolithic village in the Middle East — bigger in size even than the famous Neolithic village sites of Jericho, in Palestine, and Catal Huyuk, in Turkey.

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Finance Company issues new CDs

By Philip Robins
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One of Jordan's seven specialised investment institutions has helped pioneer a new banking innovation in this country with its issue of the first Tranche certificates of deposit (CD).

The company, the Amman-based Finance and Credit Company, which only began operations on Jan. 1 of this year, has issued three such CDs, each to the value of JD 1 million. A one-month issue period, during which time members of the public — both resident and non-resident — will be able to purchase multiples of JD 100 part shares in the CD, will end on July 21 on which date the facility will become operative.

The first of the Tranche CDs will mature after six months and is to pay an interest rate of 7 1/2 per cent. The maturity date of the second will be April 21 next year and will pay at 8 per cent, while the duration of the third will be 12 months at 8 1/2 per cent interest.

The two main attractions to the public of the CD is that the Cen-

tral Bank of Jordan has fixed the interest rate accruing from it at 1/4 per cent above corresponding commercial bank time deposits. Also, unlike the ordinary time deposits, the CD is totally liquid and can be sold for the original price without any loss of the interest due at anytime prior to the maturity date.

The Finance and Credit Company has also tried to make the CD more attractive by making its purchase and resale as easy as possible. Orders can be placed over the telephone or by post by filling in the form contained in a series of blanket advertisements appearing in the three Arabic daily newspapers. Flexibility is also a key characteristic in the re-selling of the CDs which, being transferable, can either be cashed in at any commercial bank or made over to other individuals.

The company has no illusions about the difficulty of attracting Jordan's essentially conservative investors to such a new scheme. Citibank first introduced the idea of CDs in Amman one year ago. However their plan was to issue

Tap CDs which, unlike the more comprehensive Tranche CDs, require the impetus to come from customer demand. As a result, the idea did not catch on and was forgotten.

A spokesperson for the Finance and Credit Company pointed to an intensive publicity campaign, which includes extensive press coverage and advertisements on Jordan Television, as being the best means to both inform the public and win over their confidence to such a scheme. The spokesperson said that even at this early stage in the issue period, the office had received numerous phone calls of inquiry.

If the issue is undersubscribed, there are plans to utilise the Tap CDs, while, in the case of an excess in demand, the company will apply to the Central Bank to increase the number of Tranche CDs. In the event of the innovation proving a success, the company already has plans to modify its policy by issuing a floating rate CD which would run for a longer period of time.

Drug traffickers receive stiff sentences

AMMAN (Petra) — Six non-Jordanian nationals have received prison sentences and fine from the military court for hashish trafficking, according to an announcement here Sunday.

It said that Mohammad Naser Jaber Al Afja, a Saudi national, was sentenced to eight years in jail with hard labour and to pay JD 3,000.

The four others: Rida Zakariya Hamed, Adel Majdi Mohammad Hassan, Salah Mohammad Hassan, and Mustafa Fahmi Mohammad Al Samman, all Egyptians, have been sentenced to five years in jail with hard labour and to pay JD 3,000.

A sixth, Hassan Mohammad Radwan Al Qasem, an Egyptian, will be imprisoned for six months and pay JD 50.

Suheimat, Gate confer

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Minister Ali Suheimat Sunday conferred with the Australian ambassador to Jordan Richard Gate.

They discussed a number of issues connected with transport affairs between Jordan and Australia.

Irbid woman gives birth to baby No. 11...12,13

IRBID (J.T.) — The number of children born to a family from Irbid has suddenly jumped to 13 with the birth of triplets, all of whom are males.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said that a 35-year-old woman Saturday gave birth after a seven and half month pregnancy. The mother and the three newly born babies, delivered at Princess Basma Hospital, were described

as being in a very good condition by Dr. Faisal Khreis, a hospital gynaecologist.

He said that the three only weighed 1,400 grammes, 1,600 grammes and 1,350 grammes, but the children are doing well. This case is very rare and normally occurs once in every 8,000 birth cases, Dr. Khreis added.

The family now has five girls and eight boys, the paper said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Government land to be fenced

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Sunday issued a circular to all government departments and public institutions requesting them to fence off the plots of land allocated to them by the state. These lands have to be cordoned off to secure them against the threat of trespass or encroachment, it said. The circular said that this land in the Zarqa and Ruseifa areas have to be fenced off within two months but that other government-owned lands have four months to comply. The circular was issued following several reported cases of encroachment on state-owned land, especially plots assigned for use by government ministries and other public and official departments at Zarqa and Ruseifa.

Poultry inoculation set for Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — The agricultural department here has made arrangements to deal with Newcastle disease which has affected poultry in the area. The department's Director Dr. Nureddine Al Shubul said that all the birds are to be inoculated and that the farmers will be given advice on ways of dealing with the disease. A special meeting for poultry farmers will be held Saturday to discuss practical steps for tackling this disease.

Tawjihi exams come to an end

AMMAN (Petra) — Second term examinations for the General Secondary Certificate (Tawjihi) ended in Jordan Sunday. Nearly 60,000 students on both banks of the river, took part in the examinations of whom 14,000 were from the West Bank. The Ministry of Education's Director of Examinations Dr. Ahmad Al-Bashairah said that the results of the examinations are expected to be known by the end of July.

Irbid farmers induction courses prepared

IRBID (Petra) — The agricultural department here has prepared a programme to hold seminars and meetings for farmers in various towns and villages in the Irbid Governorate. The first seminar, due to be held Monday, is designed to orientate the farmers towards modern farming methods, and to instruct them on ways of eliminating insects harmful to their crops.

Caritas students graduate

IRBID (Petra) — A group of 45 female students, who completed a training course in dressmaking and embroidery, graduated at a ceremony held here Sunday. The students completed a 12-month course organised and financed by the Caritas Charitable Society.



National Consultative Council Speaker Saleiman Arar Sunday presents graduates from the Intermediate College in Amman with their diplomas (Petra photo)

Arar praises community college role

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Saleiman Arar Sunday attended a graduation ceremony held at the Palace of Culture for the third class of students from the Intermediate College in Amman.

In a speech on the occasion, Mr. Arar paid tribute to Jordanian community colleges for turning out skilled manpower capable of contributing to the country's economic and social development.

The chairman of the college's

board of trustees and one of the students made speeches at the ceremony.

At the end of the ceremony, Mr. Arar presented diplomas to the 1,200 male and female graduates.

Yugoslavian ambassador attends farewell dinner

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem Sunday held an Iftar dinner for Mr. Dusan Zavasi to mark the occasion of the end of his term as the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia in Jordan.

Mr. Qasem presented the Yugoslavian ambassador with an Al Istiklal (Independence) medal of the first degree which was awarded by His Majesty King Hussein to express appreciation for his services and efforts in bolstering friendship and cooperation between the two governments.

During the celebrations, Mr. Qasem gave a brief speech in which he praised the strong relations between Jordan and Yugoslavia and which started during the lifetime of the late Yugoslavian President Josip Broz Tito. He also thanked Mr. Zavashik for his great cooperation in his role as ambassador of his country to Jordan.

The celebration was attended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' secretary-general and a number of the ministry's and Yugoslavian embassy's officials.

IDECO extends village electrification projects

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO) says it has completed the extension of high and low tension cables under an electrification project for six villages in the Mafrq region.

A statement issued Sunday said that the villages of Umm Al Jimal, 'Amra, Amireh, Sab' Amir, Sabha and Subhihi, whose inhabitants number 12,000, will be supplied by electricity in the coming month.

According to IDECO Director Mohammad Arafah, the project is expected to cost JD 250,000.

At present, he said, work is underway on finalising technical works for the electrification of the town of Hika at a cost of JD 65,000. Three other villages: Thaghrat Al Jib, Qafqafa and Mughir Al Sarhan in the Irbid Governorate will also be supplied with electricity in the near future, he said.

Bedouin exhibition opens in Britain

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Highness Princess Alia opened an exhibition of bedouin life in Jordan in the British town of Kendal, Cumbria in the Lake District.

On display at the exhibition, which will remain open for nearly two months, are examples of bedouin costumes, jewellery and a large goat-skin tent in which the bedouin live.

Visitors to the exhibition who attended the opening ceremony received brochures featuring tourist attractions in Jordan.

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities later gave a reception in honour of Princess Alia which was attended by a number of officials and journalists.

The exhibition at Kendal is expected to last until August 7 when it will be dismantled, to be re-mounted at 15 other British towns over a period of two years, a ministry spokesman said.



Governor of Irbid Abed Khalfat Daoudieh

Pollution problem near solution, says Daoudieh

IRBID (J.T.) — Irbid Governor Abed Khalfat Daoudieh said here Sunday that all the arrangements have been taken to deal with the drinking water pollution problem in the northern parts of the city.

He said that pipes have been purchased and delivered to the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) as a first step towards replacing the old and damaged network.

The northern part of Irbid is now supplied with water through water tanks which work around the clock to carry sufficient water for the inhabitants, the governor said.

Mr. Daoudieh had earlier made an inspection of the northern regions of the city which has suffered from water pollution caused by the old pipes.

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GUEST COMMENTARY

The noose has tightened

By Tareq Masarweh

Al Ra'i

PERHAPS Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), is more aware than any other Arab leader of the consequences of any confrontation with the Damascus regime. Perhaps he is also in a better position to assess the price of any acceptance of Syrian demands from his organisation.

Syria's geo-political position constitutes a real tight knot for the relationship of Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq with any Arab action. But for the Palestinians and Mr. Arafat the Syrian position is something of a more serious nature.

By Friday night Damascus had conveyed to the world that its confrontation with the PLO leader was no more than a difference of views that can be settled, but at the same time Abu Musa's Syrian-backed rebel group was busy closing the Bekaa Valley in the face of the Fateh leadership, leaving their opponents cooped up in Tripoli. When Damascus ordered Mr. Arafat to leave the Syrian capital and banned his deputy, Khalil Al Wazir, from entering Syria, that meant that Damascus had arrived at a decisive resolution, yet it had confined its dispute with only two PLO leaders. The other members of the PLO's Executive Committee and key figures of other Palestinian groups, as well as the fighters' camps and their commands, remained intact in Damascus—obviously untouched by Damascus' wrath.

Of course Syria's ability to manoeuvre might not go that far so easily; yet what could the PLO chairman do against this move, especially as the Damascus action followed intensive contacts and tours that started in Moscow and ended in Riyadh only to find Damascus more adamant in its position and clinging hard to its plans? For a whole month, no one did anything to defuse the situation, not the Russians, nor the Algerians, nor the Saudis nor the Romanians. So what could happen now?

Mr. Arafat's departure from Damascus is unlike his departures from Baghdad, Cairo, Beirut or Amman. New circumstances have emerged and the noose has tightened. His diplomacy can no longer offer him the key to the doors of all Arab capitals nor a free passage to world capitals. What we need now is a new method of struggle that can guarantee permanent keys in the hands of the Palestinian revolution, giving it access to all Arab capitals and also to the rest of the world at large.

We need new methods that can take into account the long bitter experience of the PLO since 1975 and the experience of the first Palestinian revolution in 1936. It is unreasonable to expect Arab regimes and international interests to change just to suit Mr. Arafat's diplomacy.

We do not want to close all doors in the face of the Palestinian revolution and leave one door—that of peace—open. The PLO chairman referred to this point when he addressed the meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers in February, saying: "We rejected the Camp David accords and the result was the invasion of Lebanon. Now, what price do we pay for rejecting the Reagan plan?" No one answered his question at the time nor does anybody have an answer now.

The rejection of the Camp David agreements had a price and accepting them had another price. Rejection of the Reagan plan has a price and the acceptance of that plan will also have a price. Many of the Arab leaders can escape paying the price, because they can avoid rejecting or accepting any plan, but Mr. Arafat alone cannot; he is neither a ruler nor a head of state.

It is easy for a writer to condemn or welcome ideas, but Mr. Arafat's expulsion from Damascus is a case of a different nature and requires deeper thinking, analysis and conclusions. It is time that we stopped using such terms as "we denounce" and "we regret," etc, and got down to doing some scientific calculations.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Seeds of an outside conspiracy

IN ORDER to understand the present crisis between the PLO and the Syrian regime we have to scrutinise the following statements: George Shultz: I view with deep satisfaction the Syrian role aimed at dominating the PLO.

Arafat: Syria is planning another massacre of the Palestinians. An Israeli source: What is happening now is sheer proof that the invasion of Lebanon has achieved its goals of destroying the PLO; and now Israel can annex the West Bank at its ease.

Another Israeli source: Israel would very much like to see the PLO under Syrian domination and control. These statements suggest that:

1. The recent events do not stem from internal PLO differences but were planned by external forces.

2. U.S. satisfaction with the Syrian role is tantamount to admitting that the destruction of the PLO serves America's interests in the region. It is worth remembering that the U.S. and Israel are bound by a strategic treaty that coordinates their interests and plans.

3. Arafat's warning of an imminent massacre calls to mind a possibility which arose when Damascus rejected the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on the pullout of foreign troops from Lebanon. This attitude is designed to force the Palestinian fighters to stay in Lebanon so that they become an easy target for Israel, while they remain helpless without any leadership or Syrian support.

Sawt Al Shaab: Positive action required

THE CURRENT differences between the PLO leadership and the PLO rebels, and the deterioration in relations between the PLO and the Syrian regime come at an extremely dangerous stage in Arab history. This stage should witness a real and determined attempt by all Arabs to transcend their differences and unite in the face of both their challenges and destiny. Israel's invasion of Lebanon had aimed at destroying the Arab's will, but mostly the PLO as a major force confronting the Zionist state and its expansionist designs.

The PLO has managed to maintain its presence and safeguard its unity despite the disaster. The PLO leadership has also sought to keep the organisation out of intra-Arab differences but not indefinitely so it seems. Certain Arab regimes have been trying to contain the PLO and to make it a tool for their own aims and designs, and this particular move helped to bring the PLO-Syrian confrontation to a head. What the Arab countries must do now is to take positive action to stop any further deterioration in Arab ranks. Arab countries cannot stand idly by and watch the present conflict because future generations will forever curse those who shirked their responsibilities.

Arafat faces once-in-a-lifetime dilemma twice

By Paul Davison
Reuters

BEIRUT — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's effective expulsion from Syria followed what amounts to an attempted coup by officers of his Fateh command group.

Whether the bid to overthrow him as Fateh leader and possibly as chairman of the overall Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will succeed is not sure.

But his forced departure from Syria cuts him off from his fighters in Lebanon and leaves them little choice except to go along with the rebels or stand their ground and fight.

Mr. Arafat blamed Libya for starting the Fateh revolt six weeks ago. Later after hinting of Syrian collusion for some time, he publicly accused Damascus of supporting the rebels and using tanks against Mr. Arafat loyalists in

eastern Lebanon.

If his claim of Syrian support for the rebels is true, his men would have no hope of holding out with their outdated weapons.

They are also faced with a problem of morale since there is no obvious way Mr. Arafat can get back to north or east Lebanon, the Palestinians' main front line against Israel.

Unless he goes through Syria or Israel, which seems unlikely, the only way into north Lebanon would be by sea. But Israel's gunboats patrol the Mediterranean in the area and its reconnaissance planes fly overhead. To get through would require a bold and risky operation.

It is not known exactly how the Syrians told the long-time Fateh and Palestinian chief, known throughout the world for his stubby cheeks and his chequered black-and-white headcloth, that he was no longer welcome.

The official Syrian News Agency said he was "informed of Syria's desire that he should not continue coming here."

Arafat's sudden departure from Damascus, and possibly from the Palestinian military scene for the time being, leaves Syria effectively in control of the 8,000-10,000 Palestinian fighters in north and east Lebanon.

Experienced diplomats said everything now depended on Mr. Arafat's moves abroad and those of his Fateh loyalists, mostly in north Lebanon between the town of Tripoli and Baalbek.

After they suffered their first major reverses at the hands of rebels last Tuesday, Mr. Arafat said he had ordered them not to shoot back because the rebels were hiding behind Syrian tanks.

Clearly under no illusions about taking on Syrian firepower, Mr. Arafat banked on diplomacy as he done many times in the past and

fired off urgent appeals for support to Arab and other sympathetic world leaders.

But Syria banished Mr. Arafat before the wheels of diplomacy had a chance to turn.

Geographically, the Syrian move simply puts Mr. Arafat back to where he was two months ago, flitting from place to place far from the battlefield.

Until then, he was unable to visit his men in Lebanon because of a rift with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad which had opened last September.

Now, however, he can no longer claim the support of all the Palestinian fighters he normally commands.

The leader of the anti-Arafat rebels, Col. Abu Musa, told reporters at a base in eastern Lebanon that the rebels had three demands: The rejection of American and similar peace plans, the

elimination of alleged corruption in the PLO and a collective leadership in Fateh to replace Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Arafat's supporters were said to have accepted all but the last of these demands.

Mr. Arafat had played down the revolt within the ranks of his men. Only two days ago, he told foreign correspondents in northern Lebanon: "This so-called mutiny is a tiny thing. Why do you blow it up out of all proportion?"

But he acknowledged the increasing danger to his life, saying: "When I started this revolution, I knew it would be no picnic."

First news of the revolt broke on May 13, when the official Libyan News Agency JANA reported a "major rebellion" in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The first public hint of trouble from Fateh itself came on May 16, when an official statement spoke

of undisciplined behaviour within the commando group.

Few people took the reports seriously until June 4, when heavy fighting erupted between Mr. Arafat loyalists and the rebels near the eastern Lebanese town of Baalbek, with at least four killed and dozens wounded.

The gravity of the revolt became clear on June 19 when a senior PLO officer, Ezzedin Sharif, known in the Palestinian commando movement as Abu Ziad, was shot and seriously wounded by rebels when trying to persuade them to give up a Fateh camp they had taken over near Damascus.

Diplomats here believe June 1 was a key date in the movement against Mr. Arafat. That was when Mr. Assad conferred unexpectedly in Libya with Col. Muammar Qadhafi, who had waged a vituperative war of words with the commando chief.

Moscow revises battle tactics for Europe

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — NATO must revise its ideas on how to counter a Soviet attack on Europe in view of new flexible battle tactics being adopted by Moscow, Pentagon officials say.

Until recently, U.S. army planners thought a Soviet thrust against Western Europe would involve massive frontal attacks in which a first echelon of troops and tanks would be followed methodically and predictably by second and third waves.

But now, an army armoured war specialist told Reuters, the Pentagon expects any Soviet attack to be more flexible, less predictable, and harder to stop.

The new Pentagon view is based on analysis of Soviet training exercises and recent Soviet military literature.

One army officer told Reuters: "The prevailing view used to be that the Soviets took a rigid, stylised, unimaginative approach... but (today) they are as imaginative as we are."

Instead of bludgeoning NATO's forward defence wall, Soviet forces are likely to probe more subtly for weak points and then pour in reserves in order to score a breakthrough, he said.

Moscow's new strategy would be augmented by a highly mobile Soviet force, the operational manoeuvre group, striking behind NATO lines to destroy communications and nuclear missile installations before either side had used nuclear weapons.

NATO defence strategy is currently based on the doctrine of "Forward Defence", designed to stop Soviet forces as close to the border as possible.

Forward Defence, strongly backed by the U.S. government,

has been a compelling strategy politically. The idea of yielding territory even temporarily for strategic reasons is highly unpopular in West Germany. Pentagon officials noted.

But several Pentagon sources, taking issue with the official line, told Reuters the new, flexible Soviet strategy would make it easier to crush NATO's forward defence.

Echoing congressional critics such as Senator Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat, these sources said forward defence amounts to a "new Maginot line," a reference to the French fortifications system overwhelmed by a German blitzkrieg attack in May, 1940.

According to these sources, forward defence spreads Western conventional defence forces far too thinly, increasing the danger of a major Soviet breakthrough and of recourse by NATO to nuclear weapons, risking escalation into an all-out nuclear war.

The less predictable nature of the new Kremlin strategy makes the danger of a breakthrough even greater, they said.

Critics of Forward Defence maintain that the only way to counter a large portion of NATO's forces in reserve to surround and destroy the invaders.

The U.S. and West German armies favour such a defence, based on manoeuvre, but political considerations have prevented it from being implemented alliance-wide, officials said.

A new U.S. army doctrine called Air-Land Battle, based on reserves, counterattack and manoeuvre, has replaced an older defence strategy based on attrition.

But this approach would be employed only in U.S. and possibly West German sectors of the front, the officials said, adding that British forces in Europe place less emphasis on manoeuvre and more on attrition.

As a result, the officials said, NATO's defence strategy would lack cohesion and the reserves available might be insufficient to avert the need to use tactical nuclear weapons as called for under the NATO doctrine of "Flexible Response".

Some army planners have said they are concerned that money which might otherwise be earmarked for new tanks and larger reserve forces in being used for a

Pentagon programme to attack Soviet "follow-on forces" with costly, precision-guided conventional weapons.

Since the new, flexible Soviet strategy would make those follow-on forces harder to locate, the money might be better spent on reserves, according to these officials, some of whom say more U.S. reserve units also could be created by shifting support troops into combat roles.

LETTERS

Do we have a choice?

To the Editor

In reply to Mrs. Marina Rashid's letter to the Editor (June, 20). No one is questioning the costs of the benefits that a good education can bring when it is something near to the acceptable.

Is it fair to the parents to know (most of them through Miss Habib's corner) that tuition costs were raised, and that they had to add over JD600 on their budget according to a last minute decision of the school administration?

Don't they have the right to know in advance, so that they can have a choice, because as we know no other school will accept students now, as seats in schools are difficult to find, and parents are compelled either to pay the amount requested by that particular school or to keep their children at home?

What is the explanation for the high price? And is the price of uniforms (very high in that school) the price of a high educational level?

No one questions the educational qualities of the school in question, and of course each parent wants to offer the best to his son or daughter. But what happens when you have two of them?

The tuitions mentioned concern children that are still six or seven year of age, we are not talking of degree levels at Harvard but just an ABC starting.

Rebecca Seleme
P.O. Box 454
Amman

Election of president shows China's drive for stability

By Eric Hall
Reuters

PEKING — China has once more elected a head of state, so capping the efforts of elder statesman Deng Xiaoping to restore internal stability to his country after the ravages of the Cultural Revolution.

In the five years since Mr. Deng settled into the driving seat, he and his proteges have applied their pragmatic policies to the government, the economy, the army, social and educational fields and the Communist Party itself.

Their aim has been to re-establish a sense of continuity in political and social life as a base for the development that was destroyed in the ten years of anarchy and leftist extremism sparked by

Mao Tse-Tung in 1966.

As China's National Assembly voted Li Xiaonian the first president in 15 years, Deng afforded himself a broad smile — which was shown on the front page of every national newspaper.

Undoubtedly, problems remain. Diplomatic analysts point to the still untackled problem of extreme leftism in the army.

But Deng's men hold the reins of power in all important posts. Their style is moderate, forward-looking and urbane.

In the party, dynamic General Secretary Hu Yaobang holds sway and, as expected, the NPC confirmed Premier Zhao Ziyang in his role as an administrator known for his high competence.

It elected Deng himself to the chairmanship of a Central Military

Commission, a new state body mirroring the powerful party military commission, which Deng also controls.

One diplomat noted that prominent conservatives, such as Geng Biao and Wei Guoqing, had been "kicked upstairs" as two of the 20 vice-chairmen of the largely powerless NPC.

The assembly also voted Mongolian minority leader Ulanhu as vice-president after the death of the original candidate, Liao Chengzhi. Pengzheng, who supervised the draft of China's new constitution guaranteeing greater individual rights, became chairman of the NPC standing committee, probably the most influential NPC post.

The tone of the official press was one of political unity and stability.

Although diplomats urged caution, there was an almost audible sigh of relief from delegates polled by the New China News Agency (NCNA).

President Li himself, who unlike Deng and most of his associates was never purged during the Cultural Revolution, is not seen as acceptable to both the new reformists and the conservative old guard.

Western analysts noted that Deng's reluctance to relinquish his hold on the military marked the army out as one of the last serious possible bastions of opposition to his programmes.

Many high-ranking officers are said to resent his wholesale scrapping of Mao's left-wing philosophies.

But the top army leadership, whether through opportunism or genuine regard for Deng's achievements, seems to have been brought into line. Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff, said the elections embodied the spirit to reform.

Deng's ability to use personal power to wrinkle out army leftists is another reason he has kept control and not handed it to someone like his hard-working but less authoritative deputy on the party commission, Yang Shangkun, diplomats said.

But recent reports say the armed forces are commissioning younger, more skilled men — a sure sign of Deng's keystone policy of replacing ageing cadres with young, active officials.

Despite worries over the misuse of capital construction funds, the economy is also on target. The NPC ratified the final draft of the sixth five-year plan (1980-85), and Zhao said a target of four per cent a year average growth could be exceeded.

Western economists are unanimous in ascribing China's recent economic successes to Deng's more liberal policies offering decentralisation and individual profit incentives.

One cloud on the horizon is that in many ways China is only catching up on its development after a decade of retrogression. When the country finally reaches the point where this lost capacity has been fully regained, then new problems may arise demanding new policies not yet formulated.

NATO's latest exercise aims to protect Atlantic routes

By Ethan Bronner
Reuters

ABOARD THE USS JOHN F. KENNEDY — On the bridge of this 18-storey aircraft carrier, sailors scoured the seas and skies for "enemy" vessels.

NATO, alarmed by what it sees as relentless Soviet construction of killer submarines, has just spent 10 days testing its ability to defend vital Atlantic supply lanes between the United States and Europe.

This is one of four carriers which along with 85 other ships and submarines, has just spent 10 days testing its ability to defend vital Atlantic supply lanes between the United States and Europe.

Here in the East Atlantic, NATO divided its forces between the orange, or aggressor, forces and the blue, the defenders of the sea in the exercise dubbed Ocean Safari 1983.

Catapulted like stones from the runway, S-3 anti-submarine aircraft toured the vast waters for "orange" submarines by dropping sonobuoys, which send sonar signals, and then symbolically torpedoed anything suspicious.

Naval officials say the West has fallen pitifully behind in its ability to protect its Atlantic lifeline and that it must find new means, using less equipment, to carry out the task.

"We have only 50 per cent of the ships needed to protect supply ships on the Atlantic property," British Commander Roger Arnold-Shrubb told journalists invited to watch the manoeuvres.

While 30 years ago the West had about twice the number of warships held by the Soviet Union, today the numbers are about equal, according to NATO studies.

"All the West's industrial products, especially oil, are tra-

sported by sea," Arnold-Shrubb said. "The Russians don't need the sea bridge between Europe and the United States."

In that sense, he said, it was not significant to compare numbers of ships, but it was vital to understand how the Soviet Union could cut the West off from itself at a crucial moment, just as the Germans did in World War II.

Sir Winston Churchill described the battle of the Atlantic as "the dominating factor all through the war."

"Never for one moment," he wrote, "could we forget that everything happening elsewhere, on land, at sea, or in the air, depended ultimately on its outcome."

It was a war of groping and drowning, of ambush and straggle, of science and seamanship.

The allies came close to losing that battle and the Germans had only 52 submarines," Arnold-

Shrubb said. "The Soviet now have about 375, of which 180 are nuclear-powered."

NATO is therefore seeking new ways to protect its sealanes using less, but more sophisticated, equipment.

One method tested in this exercise was the "Defended Lane", whereby supply ships are not followed by huge convoys of warships as in the past but speed through an area of the sea that has previously been cleared of danger.

This requires ships to tow a sonar system like a string, listening for submarines and mines, with specially-equipped planes doing the same from the air.

Besides the S-3, the exercise used British Sea-King helicopters which trailed magnetic anomaly detectors some 200 feet (65 metres) above the surface of the water.

EA-6B Prowler aircraft sent electronic jamming signals and

dropped decoys in an attempt to confuse enemy communications while F-14 Tomcats accompanied the searchers, ready to bomb.

Minesweepers, combed key ports to stop orange mines from damaging supply vessels. NATO officials say the Soviet Union has the world's largest mine supply and most accurate mines.

U.S. Vice-Admiral James Lyons, NATO's Atlantic striking fleet commander, said evaluation of the exercise, especially the Defended Lane concept, would take months of analysis.

But one of the best outcomes, he said, had been the close cooperation of the French fleet, which is not integrated into NATO's military command. The French provided their aircraft carrier Foch and a significant portion of the air defence.

As to all such exercises, the Soviet Union sent uninvited, but not totally unwelcome observers.

Two Soviet Bears, long-range reconnaissance aircraft, were spotted some 36 nautical miles from the exercise area northeast of the Azores and escorted away, giving pilots some free "real-life" practice.

Kresta class missile cruiser submarines and the newest Soviet aircraft carrier, the Novorossisk, were also sighted.

The United States and the Soviet Union signed an "Incidents at Sea" Pact in 1972, defining conditions of mutual observation. U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman said recently it was working well despite a few incidents by over-zealous commanders on both sides.

He said that last year the U.S. government called in the Soviet naval attaché in Washington seven times to discuss incidents, while the U.S. attaché in Moscow was called in to the Foreign Ministry there eight times.

Lighthouses threatened by vandals and the sea

By Kenneth C. Danforth

WASHINGTON — Some fine clear night, turn off all the lights in the United States except those in the Coast Guard's aids to navigation. There would be a sight: A sinuous necklace of sparkling diamonds 47,000 miles long.

Look closer, if you have the time. (The inspection could take the rest of your life.) Of thousands of beacons along our shores, most are on buoys and small stationary towers. Only some 250 are "classical lighthouse structures."

The figure is not official, for there are different ways to define a lighthouse. Coast Guard Master Chief David L. Cipra suggests, "A lighthouse is something that, when people see one, they say, 'That's a lighthouse!'"

Mr. Cipra's definition works. It acknowledges the common purpose of all lighthouses, but is elastic enough to include 250 strikingly different buildings, each with a unique, often eccentric personality.

Automation comes aboard

Throughout most of our history, all of our lighthouses were manned. The romance of the lighthouse revolves largely around the lonely, dedicated, and valiant keeper of the light. Even today, people dream of exchanging the frenzy of modern life for the quiet sense of purpose they feel they would have manning an isolated beacon.

The sobering fact is that today only 43 of the nation's lighthouses are manned. And the number could be smaller by next week. "These last lighthouses," says Mr. Cipra, "are monuments to the seafaring heritage of our nation, which is also dwindling."

As mariners see it, the only purpose of a lighthouse is to warn them away from hazards and to reassure them that they are on a safe course. Thus, the Coast Guard has embraced every technological advance that has come along. Automated lights are dependable and relatively cheap, and austere skeletal towers can sup-

port lights for a fraction of the cost and maintenance of a graceful masonry or wooden lighthouse. "The old classical lighthouse structures are the victims of this technology," says Coast Guard Historian Robert Scheina.

Mr. Scheina and Mr. Cipra are among those romantic realists who love lighthouses and their noble traditions, but who know enough of the awesome power to the sea to realize that some of the finest are doomed. Hundreds have fallen. The toppled majesty makes briefly a huge pile in the surf, then becomes part of the myriad grain of the ocean.

Preservationists say funds must be raised, forces mustered to save the endangered lighthouses. Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, the world's tallest, is a prime example of the struggle between sentiment and geology.

Dynamic erosion

When Cape Hatteras light was completed in 1870, it stood about 2,000 feet from the treacherous

Atlantic lanes that had wrecked so many ships. Now high tides bite greedily at a dike only 90 feet away. Nor easterly drive might waves up against the lighthouse itself.

Every scheme that scientists have devised has failed to stop the eons-old cycles of building and destruction of the Outer Banks, the sandy islands along the coast. Massive installations of plastic seaweed in 1981 and 1982 at first seemed to accumulate sand. Then winter storms took it away.

"I have to be non-committal about the results," admits Mr. Tom Hartman, superintendent of Cape Hatteras National Seashore. "We are currently in an evaluation stage. Anything that builds up sand, we'll give it a chance. Our preferred alternative, though, is a full retreat."

That would mean the construction of an enormous steel wall around the lighthouse. The ocean would march onward, around the retreatment, and someday Cape Hatteras Light would be sur-

rounded by water, presumably safe.

That is not a safe presumption, according to Dr. Orrin Pilkey Jr., a marine geologist at Duke University. "The idea of a retreatment is better than the artificial seaweed," he says, "but even a retreatment won't save the lighthouse in the long run. Eventually, it will be taken down by a storm. The only way to permanently save Hatteras Light is to move it, but people don't want to admit they've been defeated by nature."

An ignoble enemy

Nature's threats to lighthouses may be dramatic, even inexorable, but they are few compared to threats from humanity. As the Coast Guard turns to automation, and keeps no longer live at their lights, neglect and vandalism take a greater toll than storms. Drifters and squatters move in. Soon the Coast Guard tears down the light station rather than let it be desecrated.

Such a death seems far crueler

than destruction by the sea, a worthy adversary of the great lights.

"I think a lighthouse that the waves are trying to take is like an old and very tired sailor," says one lover of lighthouses. "He's been fighting storms for many long years. And now he is ready to be buried at sea. As we say to the sailor, perhaps we should say to the battered old lighthouse, 'Go in peace.'"

But for those lighthouses threatened only by decay and misuse, there's a rising tide of practical zeal that amounts to a "Save the Lighthouses" movement. On the West Coast, people are turning abandoned lighthouse stations into hostels and bed-and-breakfast retreats. Lighthouse bungalows at Point Montara and Pigeon Point in California are only two of a growing number of sites where renovation and sensitive use have proved good alternatives to demolition.

Organizations seeking to save lighthouses and their outbuildings for other uses include the National Trust for Historic Preservation, American Youth Hotels, the Lighthouse Society of America, Bed and Breakfast Inns of North America, the Massachusetts Historical Commission, numerous local groups, and the National Park Service, which already owns 58 lighthouses and "interprets" many others that the Coast Guard is still operating.

Among the latter is the 1764 light at Sandy Hook, N.J.; it is the nation's oldest standing lighthouse, the only one surviving from Colonial times.

The Coast Guard itself is licensing out stations to non-profit organizations. For example, the lighthouse station at East Brother Island, near San Francisco, is now a bed-and-breakfast inn.

The Park Service "RFPs" (requests for proposals) whenever the staff believes an unused lighthouse could be used — and saved — by either private or public organizations. Right now there is an RFP for the lighthouse at Fire Island, N.Y.

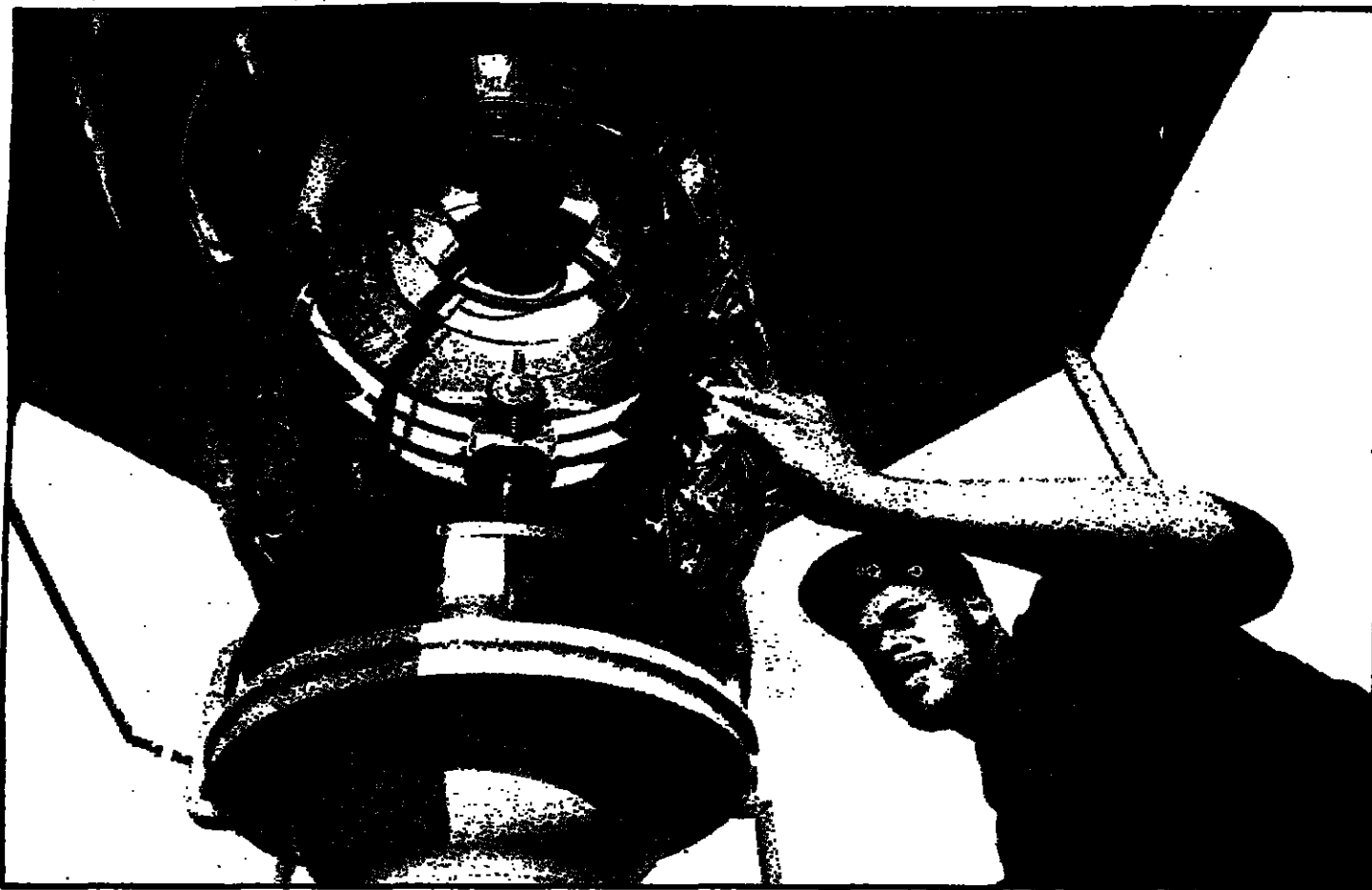
Moving history

St. Michaels, Md., wanted Hooper Strait Lighthouse, 60 miles down Chesapeake Bay, for the town's Maritime Museum. It got it. Workmen sawed the marvelous old white wooden lighthouse in half, horizontally, and barged the pieces up the Bay to St. Michaels. Now thousands of visitors have easy access to the interior of a lighthouse with 105 years of history behind it.

The communion they feel with their history, with the best of the human spirit that endures, even it, automated lighthouses, has already been expressed for them. As the U.S. Lighthouse Board stated in 1868:

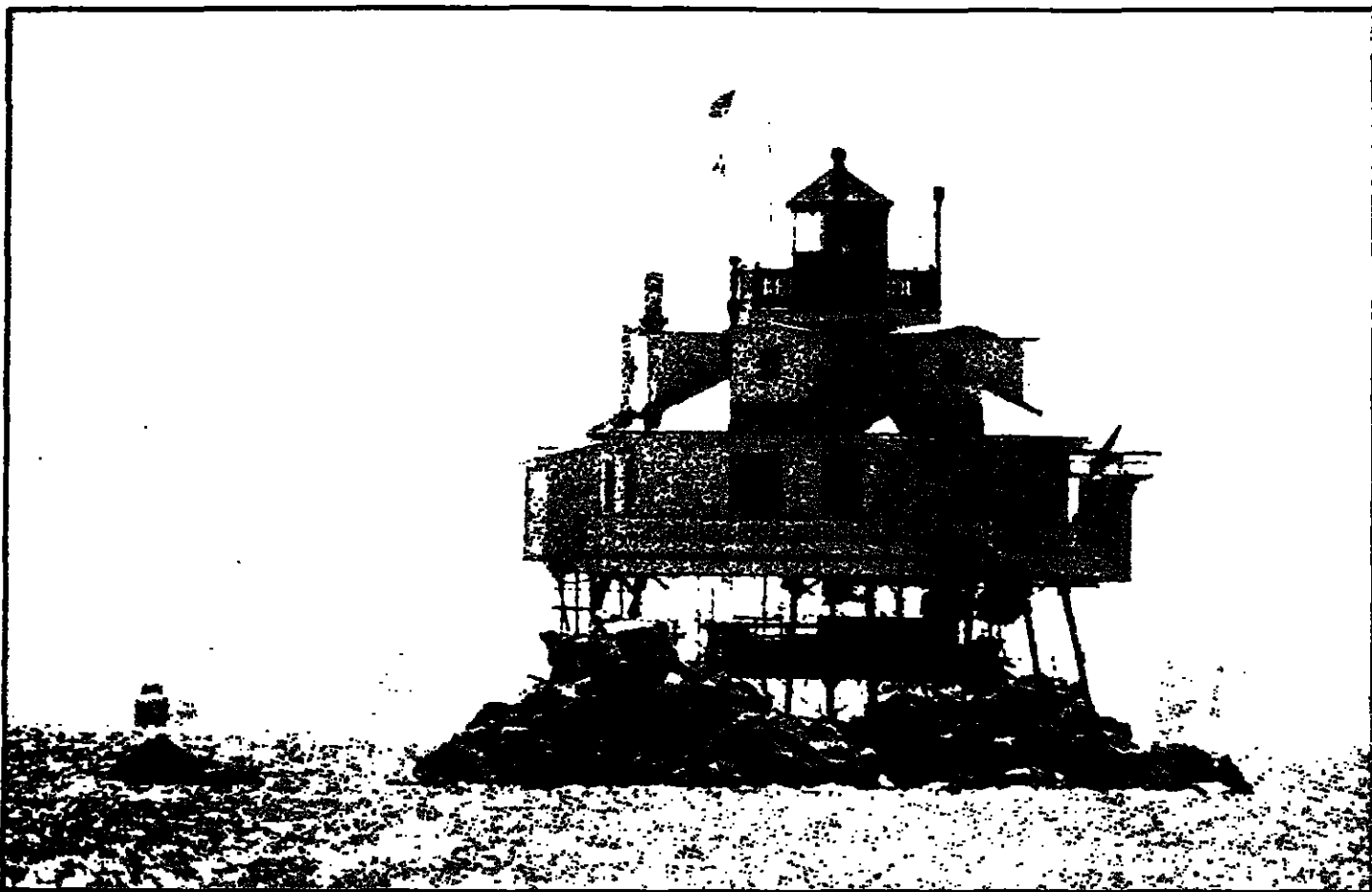
"Nothing indicates the liberality, prosperity or intelligence of a nation more clearly than the facilities which it affords for the safe approach of the mariner to its shores."

National Geographic News Service



Coast Guardsman Michael Ashley, one of two keepers always on duty at Thomas Point Shoal Light in Chesapeake Bay, polishes the light's Fresnel lens. Developed by Frenchman Augustin Fresnel in 1822, the

lens magnifies light and bends it so that it goes out in a narrow sheet. Ashley boats out to the lonely station for 16-day tours of duty. (Photo/National Geographic Society).



Thomas Point Light straddles its tiny island of rocks like a spider, guiding ships up and down Chesapeake Bay. It is a classic screw-pile lighthouse, so called because its steel legs are screwed into the earth to

provide stability against the great bay's storms. Another Chesapeake screw-pile lighthouse, at St. Michael, Md., is open to the public. (Photo/National Geographic Society).

CIA uses advertisements to recruit spies

By Robert Basler
Reuter

NEW YORK — Young men and women interested in becoming spies should see James Fitzgerald.

But first they have to find him. Mr. Fitzgerald is a recruiter of new talent for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and these days even the CIA recognizes the need to advertise for new blood.

But that is not say Mr. Fitzgerald exactly runs a booth on Times Square.

"There are a lot of cuckoo birds out there," Mr. Fitzgerald told Reuters in an interview, ex-

plaining why a candidate's meeting with him requires a letter to a post office box, then a search, if invited, for his unmarked office at an unlisted address somewhere in New York City.

Mr. Fitzgerald does not publicize his address but he does advertise.

"Assignments in foreign lands that challenge your every talent... stimulate innovation... emphasize initiative and stress self-discipline," promised one recent advertisement in the New York Times running under the agency's official seal.

The wording is enticing but cir-

cumspect, going on to say that the CIA wants people who "can think on their feet and can solve problems..."

Students recruited

Mr. Fitzgerald, a cheerful, avuncular man who has been recruiting for 16 years, finds many of his prospective employees in visits to college campuses, where he is certain of attracting interested students as well as a protester or two.

But in recent years he and his

fellow recruiters have also been using newspaper ads prepared by a Park Avenue Agency and by another firm near the CIA's Virginia headquarters.

Mr. Fitzgerald at times laments the oblique approach the ads must take. "Naturally we can't put 'the CIA is looking for spies and agents in the newspapers,'" he said, but added that if he could be that blunt, "at least everybody would know what we were talking about."

But Richard Duter, the CIA's deputy chief of recruitment, bridges at the word "spy," preferring "overseas intelligence officer" to

describe the job.

"We're a very conservative agency," said Mr. Duter, who is based in Virginia. "We want the ads to have some dignity."

In addition to intelligence jobs, the recruiters are out to fill a variety of other complex technical, analytical and administrative positions.

Rare skills sought

The quest is not an easy one. Recruiters seek men and

women with rare skills — familiarity with sophisticated equipment, proficiency in East European and oriental languages, people who can also qualify for top security clearance, and who, according to the ads, will settle for a training salary of about \$27,000.

Applicants must be not only smart with a clean background but patient. Those who pass every hurdle must still wait up to nine months to actually be hired.

Details of the response to the ads is secret as is data about the number of CIA employees and a good deal of other information about the agency.

Yet things are considerably more open today than they were when Mr. Fitzgerald began his job in the 1960s when, he recalled, "we were less candid."

"Recruiters a long time ago were very circumspect about what they told applicants," he said. "We're much more open now about what they'll be doing."

Today's CIA recruiters are armed with glossy pamphlets about the agency, tracing the history of intelligence back through Britain's Queen Elizabeth I, ancient China and the Old Testament. Also included is a lengthy list of recommended books about the

agency including several at various times had tried to suppress or censor.

Mr. Fitzgerald says that today he is able to give candid answers to most questions that applicants ask him.

And if a prospective intelligence officer asks whether he might be called upon to help the overthrow of a foreign government?

"I explain to them that we're not in that kind of business," Mr. Fitzgerald said. "People get that opinion from newspapers and things. I tell them 'no, you don't have to worry about doing that.'"

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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SPORTS

Dev puts India on top of the world

LONDON (R) — India's stunning World Cup triumph under the telling influence of captain Kapil Dev gave the team once considered to be something of a joke in one-day cricket the last laugh.

India, who landed the trophy when they toppled holders West Indies by 43 runs in Saturday's final here at Lord's, put their previous lamentable efforts firmly behind them as they rose from outsiders to world-beaters in 17 compelling days.

The Indians emerged from the first two tournaments with only one win — they beat minor side East Africa in 1975 — but first hinted they were coming to terms with the limited overs game by beating West Indies in a one-day match on their recent Caribbean tour.

India underlined their improvement when they inflicted the first-ever cup defeat on West Indies in the opening group match, and went from strength to strength with crucial wins over Australia and England and among the successes on the way to Lord's.

Kapil Dev was at the heart of the resurgence both as an all-rounder and leader, and beaten West Indies skipper Clive Lloyd praised the part his opposite number had played.

Lloyd said: "Kapil has done a marvellous job. He came here with basically an ordinary team who were given no chance. But he has got them to rally round and become a very good one-day side. They deserve their success."

Kapil Dev, who took over the captaincy from Sunil Gavaskar for the tour of West Indies, did a good job in the cup by giving his side a greater tactical awareness and inspiring them by example.

The influence of the skipper's own performance was perfectly demonstrated in the group game with Zimbabwe, who reduced India to 17 for five before Kapil Dev lashed a cup record 175 not out to lead the side from crisis to victory.

His players' response included match-winning innings by middle order batsmen Yashpal Sharma and Sandeep Patil in the semifinal

victory over England.

In addition, medium pacers Sharma, Madan Lal and Roger Binny, India's most successful cup bowler with 18 wickets, repeatedly produced vital spells and were heroes of the win over Australia which clinched a place in the final four.

Kapil said he was proud his men became a team of fighters, and acknowledged the on-field advice of Gavaskar and fellow senior player Syed Kirmani.

India's achievement, which brought them not only the £20,000 (\$30,800) first prize but a £16,000 (\$24,640) bonus from their cricket board, could scarcely have been more timely.

The Indians were trounced by Pakistan in a test series at the beginning of the year and then went to the Caribbean and lost the rubber to West Indies.

Lloyd's team, who won the inaugural 1975 competition and retained the cup four years later, are left to reflect on the chance of a trophy hat-trick squandered.

West Indies, needing 184 on a good batting pitch, crumbled for 140 with what Lloyd described as an amateurish performance. "It was ludicrous we couldn't make such a target. Some of our batsmen seemed to think they could get it over by tea," he said.

Even Viv Richards, who seems always to reserve some of his most outstanding innings for the big occasions at Lord's, did not escape criticism.

Lloyd said: "Viv went out thinking he was going to do well here as he usually does and although he played some marvellous shots he tried one too many that didn't come off."

Richards' early departure is often the prelude to a West Indian batting decline, and Saturday's dismissal led to one of their more bizarre collapses.

He produced a cameo when West Indies needed a masterpiece to seal the victory which would have confirmed them as the one-day kings.

Shooting club trains for Olympics

By Salameh Nehmat
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Thursday and Friday looked like a battlefield at the tracks of the Royal Jordanian Shooting Club, in Juwaidah for the club was holding a shooting contest between the Jordanian team and a visiting Lebanese team—as a part of the club's preparations for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

The contest was held in a very friendly atmosphere, and was under the patronage of Minister of Culture and Youth Mar'an Abu Nowar. Results were showing a slight edge of the visiting team over the Jordanian team.

The Lebanese team scored the total of 189 points in skeet shooting, against 176 points for the Jordanians, and the total of 247 points in trap shooting, against 257 points.

The shooting club was established in 1974 on the directions of His Majesty King Hussein and His Highness Prince Mohammad, who is currently the club's president. It is supported financially by the government—for "it is an expensive sport," Mr. Ali Salem, director of the club said.

The club covers an area of 350 dunams with offices, conference rooms and a cafeteria for the 150 club members. "We import our sports equipment—shooting guns, ammunition and the plates, which are also called 'clay pigeons', from Belgium, France and Italy and we provide them to all members at cost price in order to encourage people to join the club," Mr. Salem said.

"The main aim of this club is to develop our team into an international class one, in order to be able to represent Jordan in world events, and come out with hopefully good results," said Mr. Mustafa Zayed, who is in charge of the club's publicity and advertising.

"Working in that direction, our management invited a Soviet trainer—Mr. Alexander Sergeevich, six months ago," he said.



National Jordanian shooting team

"And we have noticed a vast improvement in our team's performance since then."

Mr. Zayed said that the club's plans extending invitations to teams such as the Lebanese team who were here last week, and also an Egyptian team, hoping this will help the Jordanian team improve and be ready for international competitions.

"It's a costly but very interesting and exciting sport," says Nael Shalhoub, a 33-year-old professor of architecture at the University of Jordan, who joined the club last year. "We are rated good among other international teams and we have also participated in the 1982 Moscow Games with satisfying results."

Nabeel Odeh, another club member, offers some advice to enthusiastic beginners: "There are two kinds of shooting known internationally, by the Olympic

standards, 'Trap', and 'skeet'.

Trap shooting, is firing at a plate that is ejected at a speed of 60 metres per second from a machine, hidden underground five metres in front of the player. The plate can be ejected in 95 directions according to the computerised machine, which is set according to Olympic standards.

The player shooting this plate has as much as half a second to hit the target—a fraction of a second's delay makes all the difference, Mr. Odeh stressed. "You have to develop a quick and accurate response; a kind of automatic reflex."

Skeet shooting is to shoot at plates ejected from two towers on each side of the track. The difference here is that, the plate in each tower is ejected in one direction at one speed, and the player must shoot both plates successively. This requires precise

timing. In both trap and skeet, the plate is the same size—10 centimetres in diameter and one centimetre thick, made from very fragile material—a mixture of clay and tar.

Khairy Amer, a young engineer who has been with the club since its inception, says: "I'm very happy with what the club has achieved. There is a vast improvement in our team, because of successful management and hard work by all members."

Eisar Alhiari, 23 years old, joined the club last year. He is the winner of last year's knockout.

"I've visited many tracks in the U.S., and I can say we have better-equipped tracks than they," he added. "I have participated in a professional contest in San Francisco, and I was placed second among 12 American competitors."

"Our goal is the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984, and we are working hard to achieve our goal," he said.

"We are very thankful for the constant care of His Highness Prince Mohammad," Mr. Zayed said in conclusion. "He calls on frequently and shows great concern for the sport; we are also thankful to our management, represented by Mr. Ali Salem, our director—who made it possible to increase our members from 70 last year to 150 this year, including three women." Individuals willing to join have to be over 18 years old, and able to support themselves in order to meet the expenses of the sport.



Mr. Ali Salem... Director of Royal Jordanian Shooting Club.

Mouton extends rally lead

ROTORUA, New Zealand (R) — Michele Mouton of France in an Audi Quattro stretched her lead to more than three minutes midway through the second leg of the incident-packed New Zealand Motor Rally Sunday.

Mouton's nearest challengers in the four-day event were World Champion Walter Rohrl of West Germany in a Lancia and Finn Timo Salonen in a Datsun.

Sweden's Stig Blomqvist, who was second Saturday in another Audi, was forced out of the event Sunday morning after a protest by the Lancia team was upheld.

Blomqvist competed pending an earlier appeal against his late entry, but officials ruled Sunday he could not drive while under protest.

"It has taken seven days for someone to decide," the Swede said later. "It is a long way to come to sit and wait."

Italians Attilio Bettega and Maurizio Perissinot in the second works Lancia avoided injury Sunday when their car hit two cows on a country stage.

One cow was thrown over the car and the other jammed underneath, but the Italians managed to free the car to continue and are fourth.

Finn Hannu Mikkola, who trails Rohrl in the World Championship by two points, made spectacular progress.

Uncini condition improving

GRONINGEN, Netherlands (R) — The condition of world 500cc motorcycle champion Franco Uncini, who was seriously hurt in the Dutch Motorcycle Grand Prix Saturday, is improving, doctors quoted by the Dutch news agency ANAP said Sunday.

The 28-year-old Italian was hit by another rider after he fell from his Suzuki on the second lap of the 500cc event and was taken unconscious to hospital.

The doctors said Uncini was still in a coma but should regain consciousness soon.

They said internal bleeding had stopped and there no longer seemed to be any danger of lung damage.

Record holders spearhead U.S. world athletics team

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (R) — Three world record-holders and sprint stars Carl Lewis and Evelyn Ashford spearhead the U.S. team for the first World Athletics Championships in Helsinki from August 7 to 14.

The team, based on performances in the U.S. National Championships in Indianapolis last weekend, features Ed Moses, the world's outstanding 400 metres hurdler, and Tom Petranoff, who set a world javelin record of 99.72 metres in May.

The third world record-holder is Mary Decker, who has run the fastest women's 5,000 metres of all time. But in Helsinki she will compete only in the 3,000 metres.

an event for which she holds the U.S. record of eight minutes 29.71 seconds.

But the main focus of attention will be on Lewis, who became the first athlete for nearly a century to win three U.S. national titles in Indianapolis.

Lewis, who is on the verge of world records for 100 metres, 200 metres and the long jump, said he would compete in at least two events and possibly four in Helsinki.

"The 100 metres and the long jump are definite. The 4 x 100 metres relay is 99 per cent and the 200 metres is 50-50," he said.

Ashford, another sprinter capable of snatching the 100 metres world record, scored a 100/200

metres double in Indianapolis and will be the outstanding performer in the U.S. women's line-up.

Lewis, 21, the 1982 U.S. athlete of the year, had a remarkable weekend in Indianapolis, winning the 100 metres in 10.27 seconds, going within 0.03 seconds of the 200 metres world record by clocking 19.75 seconds and long jumping 8.79 metres, the second best mark ever.

Other key figures in the men's team are Steve Scott (1,500 metres), Henry Marsh (3,000 metres steeplechase), Alberto Salazar (10,000 metres), Marco Evoniuk (20km walk), Dwight Stones (high jump), Willie Banks (triple jump), Dave Laut (shot), Ben Plucknett (discus) and Dave McKenzie (hammer).

In the national championships Scott, who has a personal best of three minutes 31.96 seconds, edged out Tom Byers and South African-born Sydney Maree, the other 1,500 metres entries in Helsinki.

Salazar, the world's fastest marathon runner, failed to qualify for the Helsinki event when he declined to enter the Boston Marathon qualifying race.

The U.S. will also be without the world's top woman marathon runner, Joan Benoit. She did not run in the qualifying event earlier this month and failed to finish among the top three in the Indianapolis 3,000 metres won by Decker.

The U.S. will have remarkable strength in depth in the men's discus. Plucknett, who has thrown over 70.10 metres three times this season, will be backed by two other former world record-holders in Mac Wilkins and John Powell.

The U.S. are also set fair to take the pole vault through Billy Olson, the world indoor record-holder who was the top vaulter in the world last year.

Laporte retains WBC title

SAN JUAN (R) — Juan Laporte of Puerto Rico defeated Johnny de la Rosa of the Dominican Republic in a controversial split points decision Saturday night to retain his World Boxing Council featherweight championship.

Laporte, making his second defence of the 126-pound (57.2 kg) crown, convinced two of the three judges he deserved the decision with a furious 10th-round performance, followed by good showing in the 12th and final round.

De la Rosa, unbeaten in 21 previous bouts against unheralded opponents and rated ninth in the world, thought he won the fight and his cornermen charged that he was robbed.

Promoter Don King and his son, Carl, who is de la Rosa's co-manager, spoke of filing an official protest with the local boxing commission.

Laporte, who earned an estimated \$115,000 from the fight, unleashed a rousing attack against the tiring de la Rosa, who collected \$15,000 midway through the 10th.

He battered the challenger along the ropes for the remainder of the round, but was unable to finish off the weary-armed Dominican.

In sharp contrast to the 11th,

when hardly a blow was exchanged, Laporte and de la Rosa, who at five feet, nine inches, had a four-inch height advantage, traded wave after wave of punches in the 12th round. Laporte's were more telling.

Judges John Coyle and Harry Gibbs of Britain had Laporte ahead on their cards by 116-111 and 115-114 respectively.

Judge James Jen Kin of the United States voted 116-113 for de la Rosa, who was penalised a point in the ninth round by American referee Arthur Mercante for hitting below the belt.

Laporte, who was a 3-1 favourite, has now won 24 fights and lost three.

The Puerto Rican captured the title left vacant by the death of Salvador Sanchez of Mexico by stopping Colombian Mario Miranda last September in New York. He scored a decision over Reuben Castillo last February in his first defence.

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Injured Langer clinches Glasgow Golf Classic

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — West German Bernhard Langer overcame his painful neck injury and claimed the £13,000 (\$20,000) first prize in the Glasgow Golf Classic at Haggis Castle Sunday.

Langer, who almost quit the European tour tournament before hitting a ball, carded a final round of 72 for a one-stroke triumph over Argentine Vicente Fernandez who closed with a 70.

Britons Nick Faldo and Ken Brown finished four strokes further back on 279 after rounds of 71 and 73 respectively.

The West German attributed

his success to a stunning recovery shot at the 15th hole. He was faced with a narrow gap between two trees and a 120 yards (metres) carry over a bunker to the green — hit by Fernandez with his second shot.

Langer calmly took an eight iron and struck the heart of the target for a solid par four.

He continued to hold off a fierce challenge from Fernandez and clinched victory by sinking a testing putt at the last hole. "That putt seemed to get longer and longer the more I looked at it," said the relieved 25-year-old from Munich.

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World airlines start to re-equip

By Michael Donne

LONDON — Over the past few weeks, there has been an encouraging increase in the inflow of new orders for jet airliners to the main manufacturers, giving rise to hopes that the long recession in the airline business may at last be fading.

During the first quarter of this year, virtually no orders for jets were placed, so that the recent resurgence of buying has come as a welcome sign of renewed airline interest in future re-equipment.

In recent weeks, Boeing, the world's biggest manufacturer of jet airliners, has logged new orders for 29 jets, worth about \$1.5 billion, including the big \$1 billion Singapore Airlines order for four 747-300 long-range jets and six 737-300 "stretched upper deck" long-range jets.

Other airlines recently buying Boeing jets have included U.S. Air (three 737-200 short-range jets), Thai Airways (one 737-200), and Northwest of the U.S. (three 747-200 Jumbos).

But other manufacturers have been doing well, too. Fokker of Holland has won repeat orders for its F-27 Fellowship short-medium range jet from Indonesia, while Short Brothers of Belfast has won several orders for its Series 330/360 twin-turboprop commuter/feeder airliners, including four 360s with an option on two more from Simmons Airlines of Michigan, worth about \$24 million, and for three 360s from Murray Valley Airlines of Victoria, Australia.

British Aerospace has won an order from Mali for one of its four-engine 146 regional jet airliners, together with orders from U.K. and overseas operators for its Jetstream 31 twin-engine commuter airliner and its Series 125 twin-engine executive jet.

Apart from the Singapore deal, all these contracts are small, but they all add up to a welcome respite for the manufacturers from a situation that was rapidly beginning to become disastrous. The jet builders need the new orders if they are not to cut back their production rates and be forced to lay off labour later this year or early in 1984.

All of them in the U.S. and Western Europe are working through their current backlogs at a rapid rate, and although they still have work in hand, the possibility of

some cuts in production rates has been looming larger, and would have become inevitable if the "contract famine" had continued.

Even now, the resurgence of interest by the airlines is still well below what the makers would ideally like to see, and the sales pressure on the world's reluctant airlines is being stepped up in a bid to win new deals.

There are several reasons for the airlines' renewed, albeit still cautious, interest in buying new equipment. One is that many jets were first introduced in the late 1950s and through the 1960s, when noise was less of an environmental problem than it is today.

Many aircraft, therefore, are now drawing closer to the new governmental noise reduction rules that are to be introduced in the U.S., U.K. and Western Europe in the mid-1980s, which are more stringent than ever before, and will effectively make many older jets obsolete almost overnight.

The airlines would have moved before now to replace those aircraft with more compatible aircraft environmentally, had it not been for the recession which has lasted longer and bitten more deeply into their finances than many airlines expected, forcing them to suspend plans to re-equip.

Now, they can wait no longer before fleets are overtaken by the new noise rules, and they are being forced to think of buying new types.

Airlines in that position include British Airways, which needs up to about 20 new short-to-medium range jets by late 1985 to replace ageing Trident and One-Eleven aircraft, and Northwest of the U.S., which wants between 20 and 40 short-to-medium range jets to replace many of its large fleet of ageing Boeing 727s.

Quite apart from noise rules, the advancing age of many current smaller jets like McDonnell Douglas DC-9s, Boeing 727s, BAe One-Elevens and Tridents is also becoming a problem. Many of these aircraft were introduced nearly 15 to 20 years ago, and are now becoming expensive to maintain.

At the same time, many of them are also becoming increasingly "fuel inefficient" as fuel costs rise, and they will become even more so through the 1980s.

The manufacturers are hoping that these three reasons alone — noise, increasing age and fuel inefficiency — will sustain the current resurgence of new jet buying through the rest of this year.

— Financial Times news feature

Ghana seeks foreign help

NEW YORK (R) — Ghanaian leader Jerry Rawlings has appealed for foreign help to cope with the deteriorating economic situation in his country.

"Our doors are open," Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings said in an interview with CBS television to be aired Monday. "Ghana needs help."

He said he would welcome U.S. or British investment in Ghana's gold production but added that any aid should not tie his West African country to any specific economic philosophy.

"I must admit that things have been very tough over the last 15

years and have got worse you know, in terms of the ability of the people to afford the ordinary needs," he said.

"All we have is cocoa — all we have is gold," Flt-Lt. Rawlings said. "That which we produce we do not even dictate the price — you (the United States) do."

CBS cited figures showing that production of Ghana's chief export item has dropped sharply over the years, with cocoa now representing only 30 per cent instead of 75 per cent of world supply, and gold production, once 10 per cent, now virtually nonexistent.

When asked if Ghana would accept American or British investment in a partnership to increase gold production, Flt. Lt. Rawlings told CBS: "It's welcome."

"We would appreciate the friendship, the assistance of any nation that would respect our right to realise our own creative potentials," he said.

"So long as that aid is not designed to tie us down to any situation or any economic philosophy that would subvert this nation, we would accept it."

Flt-Lt. Rawlings, who overthrew Ghana's civilian gov-

ernment 18 months ago, said that despite the problems facing his nation he believed the people had an appreciation of his government's efforts. He went on:

"For a long time the question of government had remained a mysterious monster, you know, where the ordinary man could not see the head or tail of it but now it's been brought down to their doorstep — they can see their own participation in it."

"In a way this is why I think the people have been very tolerant of the inflation we're going through."

E. Germany uses lignite to save oil

By Paul Bolding

Reuter

NOCHTEN, East Germany — East Germany is encouraging the use of lignite, a brown coal partly blamed for sulphurous "acid rain," because it is the country's only indigenous fuel.

The Communist state, hit by a 10 per cent cut in Soviet oil deliveries and a cash shortage, has placed emphasis on its use in a new oil-saving programme.

Production of lignite, geologically younger than black coal, is being boosted from 266 million tonnes in 1981 to 295 million in 1985 and 300 million in 1990.

Lignite is extracted from large open-cast mines — the biggest is at Nochten, near the Polish border — and burned at a power station or processed to make briquettes which are then used in the traditional

ovens still found in many East German homes.

Although it is also converted into coke, tar or town gas, a recent report from the West German Institute for Economic Research said 90 per cent was burned, spewing at least 2.5 million tonnes of damaging sulphur dioxide a year into the air.

An acrid stench in East Berlin on winter mornings is only one side-effect. The East Berlin government recently announced a programme to save some of its forests, without saying that "acid rain" from sulphur dioxide pollution was killing them.

There were no detailed plans to cut pollution, but among the measures was the planting of more resistant types of trees in "Smoke-endangered areas," the Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland said in the only official reference to the problem.

Sulphur dioxide pollution per square kilometre (mile) is more than double that of neighbouring West Germany and hardly any installation burning lignite in East Germany has desulphurising equipment, the West German institute said.

Western diplomats said several woodland areas of East Germany had suffered damage from acid rain caused by sulphur dioxide emission from lignite burning.

West Germany has its own problem with acid rain which is killing large tracts of its forests and diplomats say this is a possible area of future cooperation between the countries.

West Germany has not formally complained to the East Germans as the prevailing wind is eastwards.

The West German institute said that it believed East Germany planned to have in place a plant liquefying lignite by 1990 or 1992 to replace some of its oil consumption.

Lignite meets 60 per cent of East Germany's primary energy needs and 80 per cent of its electricity generating requirements.

"It is increasingly true that some villages, roads and water-courses must give way to the excavators," the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade acknowledged.

One per cent of East Germany's land area is given over to lignite mining and half the 3,000 hectares (7,500 acres) taken over each year is useful farmland, the chamber said.

Reclamation schemes have returned 92 per cent of the land no longer needed since 1965 to other uses, it said.

But a Western diplomat who has studied the problem told Reuters East Germany was finding reclamation technology difficult and had lost food production as a result.

Philippines tightens economic belt

By Graham Lovell

Reuter

MANILA — The Philippines has taken a series of belt-tightening steps to restore order to its economy and appears to be scaling down its ambitions.

A 7.25 per cent devaluation of the country's peso last week was accompanied by the suspension of five prestige industrial projects which were approved by President Ferdinand Marcos in December 1980, but which critics said at the time were unrealistic and wasteful.

56 billion were to have been invested in an industrialisation programme involving 11 separate projects. But with the country now forced by a ballooning balance of payments deficit to make economies, half the programme has been shelved.

The five projects — a pulp and paper complex, a diesel engine plant, a gas programme, an aluminium smelter and a pet-

rochemical complex — would have cost at least \$3 billion in capital expenditure, industry sources said.

The Philippines' balance of payments has been hit by a sharp drop in demand for the country's main exports and by drought hitting its crops. The deficit reached \$1.12 billion last year, and this year seems likely to go well beyond the projected \$550 million.

Mr. Marcos told businessmen last week that the devaluation would give a tremendous boost to the country's exports, but some of them doubted whether devaluation on its own would be enough.

Grain, sugar and coconut crops seem certain to be hit by this year's long drought, and manufactured goods, like clothes, are limited by quotas set by importing countries.

"It is one thing to be able to sell more competitively but you have to have the goods to put on the market," a business source said. Last week a meeting of Marcos'

ruling party, the New Society Movement, agreed to a request by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that the government cut back on its industrialisation programme in return for approval of an \$843 million loan.

The IMF agreed last February to lend up to \$549 million to the Philippines in exchange for austerity measures. Mr. Marcos now estimates the country's foreign debt at over \$17 billion compared with \$16 billion a year ago.

The country's growth rate fell by more than half to 2.6 per cent last year from 5.4 per cent in 1980. The government expects a rise this year to no more than three per cent.

Besides shelving the five projects, the government will also review other large-scale infrastructure and agricultural projects, Mr. Marcos said last week.

This, he added, was "with a view to postponing those with

heavy foreign credits which we cannot support."

The measures also included the abandonment of a price subsidy system for oil products and a pledge of tough action against a currency black market that was costing millions of dollars in lost foreign exchange.

The peso has been allowed to float against the dollar since 1970. Its new rate shows a drop of 30 per cent in value since a year ago, and the local black market has been selling it as cheaply as 12 to the dollar in recent weeks.

The measures taken would require discipline, Mr. Marcos told a businessmen's lunch last week, but they held out hope of improved income for farmers and urban workers as well as benefits to the economy in reduced imports and higher exports.

"What Mr. Marcos is saying is 'we are tightening our belts', and if he means it then it's good," an officer of one international trading house said.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris

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"Just kidding, Mr. Parker! Mr. Parker? ..."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AZERC
DAPIL
TOALZE
LUFFIT

WHAT THAT PICNIC TURNED INTO WHEN IT BEGAN TO DRIZZLE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: MOUTH QUEST FLIMSY BELONG
Answer: What he said as he was about to leave for work—TIME FOR THE "BUSS"

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Take a very conservative and conventional stance and you gain assistance from those in authority. An exciting influence enters the picture giving you a chance to express originality.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) One in authority gives you support for a project. Be more formal in the handling of your career matters. Take necessary steps.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find new systems for handling old problems and get better results. Get in touch with a friend this evening.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Tonight do what will please the one you love first, and then be more concerned with your own personal wishes.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Respect the suggestions of a sensitive partner and you can cement better relations with this person.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Delve right into that work ahead of you to start the week off right. Coordinate your efforts well with co-workers.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make sure you keep any promises made since you can handle them with a spark of genius now. Cement fine relations.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get your home in good order and then tackle routine work efficiently. Do something that will please kin tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Handle communications and property affairs. Then get your finest talents across to others to increase success.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Find some way of adding to abundance that is novel. Follow through on it. Tonight get your books in good order.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Dive into new ventures today. The evening's activities should be planned early in the day for smooth sailing.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Add your unique style of doing things to a new project. Try to please those close to you at home tonight. Be charming.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get matters well organized with allies. Use a positive approach in acting on decisions. Spend time meditating tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to organize a project and carry through with it quite easily. Later in life, he or she will get many fine new ideas and profit along these lines. There is a very independent streak in this nature. Instruct in sports.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Lee C. Jones

ACROSS

1 Log floats
6 Edge
10 Ancient Greek coin
14 "Lovely as —"
15 Cantrell or Turner
16 Swing about
17 See 3D
19 Dray
20 Mack or Lewis
21 Author of "Riders to the Sea"
22 Cousin of Scotty
23 Hindu land grant
25 First place

DOWN

26 Actor Alan
29 — Atomium
31 Attempt
33 B — F
34 Olintment
36 Dr. Rhine's field
37 Pie — mode
38 Spud
41 Lodging
43 Somewhat suff.
44 Ows
46 Far. pref.
47 Cup handle
48 Walking — (elated)
50 Group character
54 Reverse
56 Hypothetical unit of use

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

APART CALIF THOR
LEADERSHIP
LEONARDODAVINCING
ANTIPODES BECKEL
DAY WHITE
HANSLOW STIRIS ETC
AMINO ACIDS MARTIA
GEMINARVIL EDWARD
OLEG ERSE UTTER
NEA OCTO OTTISE
ANDIA AIXIS
BAIDIER ADDITIVE
LEONARDODAVINCING
ARME ERSE EAGLE
BYEIS DEEM SWEAR

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72

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WORLD

Italians stroll to polls

ROME (R) — Italians began voting Sunday in two days of national elections as banner newspaper headlines urged the 44 million-strong electorate to abandon its apparent indifference and cast ballots.

An early rush to the polls was evident in Rome or other major centres on a typically sunny summer Sunday which many Italians customarily reserve for trips to the seaside.

Most papers carried the key facts about the election -- voting until 8:00 GMT Sunday and from 0500 to 1200 GMT Monday, first results expected at 1300 GMT Monday, almost four million young people voting for the first time, 52 per cent of the electorate women.

The Communist Party daily L'Unita urged succinctly "Vota PCI" in bold red letters flanking the hammer, sickle and star party badge above a drawing of a triumphant worker.

Other papers were less clearly partisan but warned against the dangers of apathy or blank votes at the end of a generally lacklustre campaign.

A front-page editorial in Turin's La Stampa said people should vote without "messianic hopes" for the most honest and credible candidates. "Are there such men?" it wondered, and answered: "There are a few. Instead of lumping together all politicians in scorn

... let's use the vote."

The Milan Corriere Della Sera's headline soberly announced the number of voters, focussing attention on the unknowns of abstentions, spoiled ballots and young voters and giving a brief summary of the parties' positions.

The left-leaning Repubblica sought to dispel widespread fatalism that voting would change nothing, describing the elections as "most uncertain" with the possibility of record number of floating voters, abstentions and protest votes.

"Even small swings in votes collected by the various parties will be decisive," it said.

The vote could result in a new five-party coalition built around the dominant Christian Democrats and Socialists, "centrist" rule in which the Christian Democrats would exclude the socialists, or the "alternative" with the communists and socialists excluding the Christian Democrats, it said.

The headline of Milan's Il Giornale described Italy as "a country to be rebuilt," with an editorial entitled "without illusions" which admitted that it was highly probable that nothing would change.

Mr. Clean' lawyer leads Christian Democrat Party

ROME (R) — Italy's Christian Democratic Party leader, Ciriaco De Mita, is a lawyer from the south with a wispish wit and a disarming air of composure who has had just a year at the helm to change his movement's tarnished image.



Ciriaco De Mita

Thrust to the top of the country's most powerful party last year with a "Mr. Clean" image, De Mita, 55, has sought tirelessly to convince Italians that the Christian Democrats have thrown off corruption and ossification to become a renewed force.

Many political analysts believe the former industry and external trade minister from the southern town of Avellino has been broadly successful in his mission.

Tall and balding, with an aquiline nose, Mr. De Mita fought a verbal slugging match with socialist leader Bettino Craxi during the election campaign, and seemed to come out at least equal.

His style is perhaps less dominating and assertive than Mr. Craxi's, but he has a steely will and undisputed political astuteness.

He has brought several new faces into the Christian Democratic Party, created a personal entourage of go-ahead tec-

hnocrats, and toured the country in a bid to promote new support for what looked a weary party a year ago.

Christian Democrat involvement in a series of scandals, including the discovery of the P-2 masonic lodge in 1981 which brought down the government, had damaged the party's image.

But Mr. De Mita, while retaining the essential values of the party, has galvanised it, assiduously seeking the influential support of northern industrialists and putting new men into some of the party's southern power bases.

Craxi risks career to be Italy's premier

ROME (R) — Socialist leader Bettino Craxi, probably Italy's most talked-about politician, is described with equal regularity as charismatic and objectionable. He makes no secret of his ambition to become prime minister.

A Milan intellectual whose casual style is matched by a pragmatic grasp of the intrigues of power politics, Mr. Craxi, 49, has shaped his once-Marxist party into a moderate, Social Democratic mould.

Balding, bespectacled and round-faced, he has a penchant for jeans and open-neck shirts, and has been accused of turning the socialist into Italy's radical chic party.

A television interviewer introduced Mr. Craxi this month by commenting: "People have said everything about Craxi. That he is hard, closed, aggressive, unpredictable -- His Majesty Bettino. But also that he is loyal and courageous. One thing is certain: He has changed the face of Italian socialism."

Mr. Craxi, who took over the party leadership in 1976, has inveighed regularly against the traditional domination of the Christian Democratic and communist parties, and campaigned to boost the socialists into a real third force.



Bettino Craxi

This drive has reached a crucial point, and Mr. Craxi himself has strongly suggested he will resign if the socialists do not make strong gains in the election.

Married with two children, Mr. Craxi has spoken often of the need for a modern, progressive Italy, modelled on North European countries.

"I started in politics too young. As a child, I wanted to be a priest, then a singer, then a lawyer, then a journalist, but I found myself immersed in politics," he said recently.

Hanoi insists Australia resume aid before talks on Kampuchea

HANOI (R) — Australia's new foreign minister, Bill Hayden, seems to be heading into a no-win situation in the talks he will have with Vietnamese leaders here this week.

The crux of the issue is whether or not Australia breaks ranks with South East Asian and major Western countries and agrees to resume economic aid to help restore peace in the region. He made it clear that if Australia were to continue employing economic sanctions against Vietnam by withholding aid its political leverage would be minimal.

According to West European and Asian ambassadors here, the Vietnamese are not concerned so much to get the Australian aid, which would be a drop in the ocean of their enormous need for foreign assistance, as to break the ranks of the non-communist world community which has ranged itself against Hanoi over its invasion of Kampuchea.

Authoritative sources at the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Bangkok say on the other hand that any resumption of aid would strain ASEAN relations with Canberra and weaken Mr. Hayden's credibility as a political middleman.

The Vietnamese are blunt about their position. "It will judge by deeds not words," Mr. Hayden's Vietnamese opposite number, Nguyen Co Thach, told Reuters when asked what he expected from the Australian visit.

Mr. Thach's remarks reflected Vietnamese concern lest Bob Hawke's new Labour government in Canberra renege on the party's election pledge to restore the aid cut off when Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in 1978.

In an interview last week Mr. Thach said Vietnam would welcome anything Australia could do to help restore peace in the region. He made it clear that if Australia were to continue employing economic sanctions against Vietnam by withholding aid its political leverage would be minimal.

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Australian aid had taken the form mainly of help with cattle-breeding and dairy farming projects, both badly needed in a country where as one diplomat said there is virtually no fat of any kind in the diet.

Since the invasion, which overthrew the Chinese-backed Pol Pot government which had massacred huge numbers of Kampuchean, non-communist aid has virtually stopped to Vietnam, a country in dire poverty which desperately needs foreign assistance.

But as Mr. Thach said, it will not accept foreign aid which has political strings attached. Mr. Thach said Vietnamese forces would not be totally withdrawn from Kampuchea until China pledged to stop interfering in Indochinese affairs, although partial withdrawals might be agreed with the ASEAN nations.

Although Mr. Thach said he saw no sign of Chinese readiness to meet Vietnam's demands, "any contribution from Australia to peace in South-East Asia is welcome."

Then he hoisted the warning flag. "At the same time we are watching whether the present government in Australia is following the same policy as (former Prime Minister Malcolm) Fraser. That means whether it goes along with China and the ASEAN countries to blockade economically or not."

Voter turnout low in Japan polls

TOKYO (R) — Votes were being counted in Japan after Sunday's election for the upper house of parliament seen as a personal test of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's popularity.

Amid signs of a poor voter turnout, half the 252 seats of the house of councillors are being decided in the first national election since Mr. Nakasone took over as prime minister seven months ago.

Pre-election polls predicted that Mr. Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) would significantly increase its already comfortable majority in the upper house.

The upper house is constitutionally subordinate to the house of representatives, in which the LDP held the reins of power uninterrupted since 1955.

Mr. Nakasone told reporters, Saturday that even if he won the predicted upper house victory, he would not call an election for the lower house until its four-year term ended next June.

During the campaign, he departed from the usual practice of Japanese post-war leaders by laying significant stress on foreign policy, arguing that Japan should become more assertive in international affairs.

Late voting figures indicated a significant lack of enthusiasm among Japan's 84 million eligible voters, reflecting an absence of fervour during the three-week campaign.

Electoral officials reported that the voting rate 30 minutes before the polls closed was 51.7 per cent, compared with 66.9 per cent at

the same time in the previous upper house poll in 1980.

The ruling party, which holds 134 seats in the upper house, had 65 seats up for re-election and pre-election surveys suggested it could pick as many as 15 additional seats.

The main opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) was seen likely to lose some seats from its current strength of 48 as was the next largest opposition group, the centrist Komeito (clean government) Party, which held 27 seats.

Of the total 126 seats at stake in Sunday's poll, 50 were fought under a newly-introduced proportional representation system of choosing a party instead of an individual and the remainder, as before, by candidates standing as individuals in local constituencies.

Indian politician to set up grassroots organisation

NEW DELHI (R) — Opposition leader Chandra Shekhar, said Sunday he would set up centres throughout India to build up a grassroots organisation to help the poor.

Mr. Shekhar, who completed Sunday a 4,000 kilometre walk across India emulating the marathon marches of independence leader Mahatma Gandhi in the 1940s, is trying to pioneer a fundamental shift in Indian politics in favour of those living in India's dusty and poverty-stricken villages.

Mr. Shekhar, 56, president of the Janata (People's) Party which ruled India from 1977 to 1980, told a mass rally Saturday night he wanted implementation of a five-point programme to help the down-trodden.

His plan includes providing drinking water to every Indian village

within the next three years, basic health facilities especially for nursing and expectant mothers, encouraging child education, justice for oppressed minorities and support for communal integration projects.

He explained at a press conference Sunday he would recruit young people to man a series of centres across the country to help the poor at village level.

Mr. Shekhar, looking weary after his six-month walk which began at Kanyakumari on the southern tip of India, was given a warm welcome when he entered Delhi Saturday.

Mr. Shekhar said he will devote more time to running his centres around the country than to being involved in routine politics. He said a change of government would not lead to social change.

Churchill's biographer turns obscure businessman into a hero

LONDON (R) — An obscure Canadian businessman working in secrecy was largely behind a lifeline of American hardware that saved Britain from Nazi conquest in World War II, according to a book published Sunday.

The man, Arthur Purvis, described by Britain's wartime leader Winston Churchill as "our devoted agent", struck deals worth billions of dollars for supplies vital to overstretched Britain in 1940 when German invasion seemed imminent.

The role of the unflappable

Purvis, an industrialist and explosives expert, is told in detail for the first time in a new biography of Churchill, "Finest Hour", by Martin Gilbert.

Mr. Purvis set up a British purchasing mission in Washington in December 1939, two years before the U.S. came into the war, and worked closely with President Franklin Roosevelt and his senior aides until his death in a plane crash in August 1941.

Shipments arranged by Mr. Purvis left New Jersey ports by night unknown to either U.S. is-

olationists or German U-boats. Only his secret telegrams told Churchill's inner circle what was coming.

Each day from London, Gilbert writes, Mr. Purvis got word of British needs, transmitted them to those in Washington who could supply them, followed up each request with tenacity and smoothed over the difficulties which arose with tact and skill.

Gilbert's 1,274-page work, the sixth volume of the official life of Churchill and covering 1939-41, details Churchill's unremitting

efforts to draw the United States into the war and Roosevelt's measured and sometimes covert steps to the same end.

Shaving one morning, Churchill was asked by his son Randolph how Britain could "beat the bastards". Gilbert quotes Churchill as replying: "I shall drag the United States in."

But he told his private secretary John Colville he feared that "America's love of doing good business may lead them to denude us of all our resources before they show any inclination to be the

good Samaritan."

He was jubilant driving back to Downing Street after telling Parliament in August 1941 that Anglo-American cooperation was inevitable: "Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along."

"He sang 'Ole man river' in the car all the way back," wrote Colville.

Gilbert quotes Churchill's

maxim to Britons during their peril: "Keep jogging along" — and the more private exhortation he reserved for ministers: "KBO (keep buggering on)."

Lech Walesa's future in question after Pope's peace-making visit

By David Storey

WARSAW (R) — Pope John Paul's visit to Poland has left optimism for concessions by the communist government and a question mark over the future role of Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union.

Senior church sources said they believed an extended meeting between the communist leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the Pope on the eve of his departure created conditions for the possible full abolition of martial law next month.

They confirmed reports from

NEWS ANALYSIS

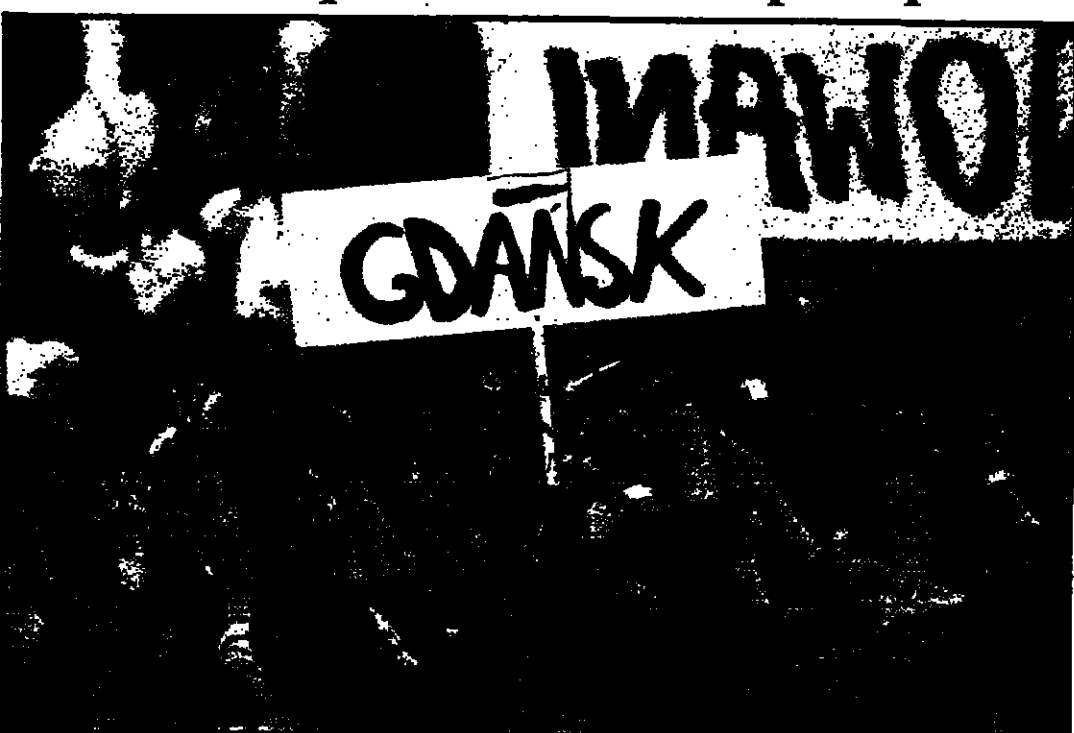
Vatican sources that the government was also considering an amnesty for political prisoners in the autumn and an end to legal steps against people associated with Solidarity.

At the same time Mr. Walesa, who conferred privately with the Pope on Thursday, indicated he may accept the government stand that he is no longer the man to represent the workers on Union issues.

Facing realities

In an interview with the U.S. television network NBC, he said: "The problem is not who negotiates but what is negotiated. It is not important who solves problems. If there are better people to do that then ok, let them go ahead."

Mr. Walesa, who for millions of Poles embodies the fighting spirit and ideals of the outlawed free trade union, said he had much thinking to do about his meeting with the Pope, which had helped him "spiritually".



A rousing welcome for the Pope in Gdansk, the birthplace of the now-banned Solidarity free trade union.

He has been ostracised by the authorities as a political figure since his release from martial law internment last November. Government ministers have repeatedly stated that he has no future as a partner for the authorities.

Mr. Walesa has said he still considers himself leader of the union, of which he is the elected chairman, and his name was chanted by supporters at mass meetings wherever the Pope went on his eight-city tour.

The Pope is therefore well aware of the respect the Polish people still feel for him.

The general's dilemma

But Gen. Jaruzelski is in the

uncomfortable position of having to look over both shoulders at the same time.

He must accommodate the force of his own frustrated people given new heart by the Pope's presence, and he must accommodate Moscow, which expects tighter political control and was never happy with the papal visit from the start.

The visit has clearly stirred feverish political debate with the communist leadership here.

The party's ruling politburo adjourned what some sources said was a stormy session on Tuesday and resumed the debate Saturday. It is highly unusual for the politburo to meet on Saturday. No details of the talks have yet emerged.

ged.

The situation has also been complicated by reports here that the Warsaw Pact is preparing to hold a summit meeting either in Moscow or perhaps Warsaw next week, although there has been no confirmation of this.

The Polish authorities have begun a propaganda campaign to claim the pilgrimage as a victory for their own stand.

Official newspapers have interpreted the papal speeches as reflecting the government position and hailed them as a proof that dialogue, which the Pope said was essential to ensure peace and real development, was possible.

However, the authorities appeared to be referring more to

church-state dialogue, while the Pope called for national dialogue on the lines of contacts between the Solidarity leadership, representing more than 10 million people, and the government which created hope of genuine democratic change.

One-egg basket

The authorities' main initiative for creating greater trust and support from the people is the political umbrella organisation PRON, which has been rejected by most people as another extension of the existing power structure.

The body is carefully organised to prevent any possibility of a real challenge to the government line and there is no sign that the communist rulers are prepared to leave any opening for a repeat of the threat to their power raised by Solidarity.

The Pope's public speeches provided the first occasion since martial law was imposed for a Polish opponent of the government's policies to openly express his feelings without being labelled an enemy of the state.

Only the Pope, with his immense stature within the country and the world, was in a position to take this step.

Although it is still too early for a detailed assessment, the signs from the Pope-Jaruzelski meetings suggest a deep rethink in government policies, although any real social changes are only expected over a long period.

"The Pope has embarked on a road nobody has travelled before, but he has done so for the good of the nations," a senior church source said. He had created a new dialogue — "it may be difficult, slow, dogged and arduous; but nevertheless it is a dialogue."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Robin Hood to get new look

LONDON (R) — Robin Hood is to be portrayed in a new British television series as a rural guerrilla fighting right-wing government. In a break with tradition, the flashing-eyed outlaw of Sherwood forest will be transformed into a dedicated leftist leading a band of rather less than merry men. "It will be very un-Enrol Flynn, very unromantic," said producer Paul Knight. "It's going to be a committed piece that says something about society. 'Robin is a young Saxon resistance worker fighting against the Normans. In wider terms, he is equivalent of an El Salvador guerrilla campaigning against right-wing oppressors'. The TV series is due to be shown on Britain's independent television network late this year.

Ghanaian workers turn into judges

ABIDJAN (R) — Ghanaian workers defence councils have taken over the supreme court, dissolved the judicial council and abolished the post of chief justice in an effort to set up a "people's judicial system." Accra Radio said Saturday. The councils, the grassroots organisations supporting the revolutionary government of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, said in a statement Friday night the time had come to abolish the old judicial system. It would be replaced by a "more dynamic and egalitarian people's judicial system," the councils said. The statement also called for a people's takeover of the free press which it accused of promoting subversion. Earlier this week, the councils closed Accra's law school indefinitely.

Future British bees will be gentlemen

GLOUCESTER, England (R) — The days of the bad-tempered bee may be numbered. Stung into action, research workers in England's west country are trying to develop a strain of "docile, gentle and thoroughly British" bees. "We are not seeking to breed the sting out of bees, only their viciousness," said John Cox, beekeeping adviser to Gloucestershire County Council. Researchers work with selected queen bees taken from colonies that show themselves to be unusually mild-mannered. The queens are then encouraged to take over ill-tempered colonies. "Our pilot scheme has made considerable progress," Cox said. "Next year we will continue the campaign on a bigger scale."

Reagan talks about U.S. education

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Saturday more emphasis was needed on mathematics, science and languages to improve U.S. education, rather than increased federal funds. In his weekly national radio address he endorsed recent recommendations of a national commission for improving the American public education system, which the commission said was declining. "The commission urged we return to basics as requirements for a high school diploma," Mr. Reagan said. He said this included four years of English, more mathematics, science, history and homework, ending so-called "snap" courses and increasing pay for the best teachers.

Hitler stripped of honorary citizenship

HAGEN, West Germany (R) — The West German city of Hagen announced it had stripped former Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler of his honorary citizenship. 38 years after his suicide in a Berlin bunker, the council declared in a formal motion that Hitler "had forfeited his honorary citizenship by his criminal activities" during 13 years of Nazi rule. A spokesman for Hagen city council said the motion was sponsored by the opposition Social Democrats (SPD). "No-one is suggesting for a moment that Adolf Hitler was an honoured citizen in Hagen until today. It was purely a formal act that the way Germans are," he told Reuters.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.—Recently, a player in our club mentioned "Key-Card Blackwood." He said it was a variation of the ace-asking convention where responder can show up to five aces. Since our decks have no more than four aces, I was thoroughly confused. Perhaps you can explain it all to me, and comment on the usefulness of the bid.—J. Strong, Chicago, Ill.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—Your friend does not play with a strange pack — when you use Key-Card Blackwood you count the king of trumps as a fifth "ace." Partner responds to four or trump as follows:

Five clubs — 0 or 4 aces
Five diamonds — 1 or 5 aces
Five hearts — 2 aces
Five spades — 3 aces

On a number of hands this is a most useful convention, and many expert pairs swear by this method. I am not completely convinced. There are times when you would like to gamble on a slam if you are missing one ace and the king of trumps — it will depend at

worst on a finesse and you might have extra trump length to compensate for lacking the king. But if you use Key-Card Blackwood, you can't be sure whether you are missing one ace and the king of trumps, or two aces. In the long run, it does not pay to bid slams when your side is off two aces.

Another drawback is the chance of partnership misunderstanding, which I've seen happen all too often — even with world-famous partnerships. One player bids four no trump to ask for aces, but his partner treats it as Key-Card Blackwood and shows an irrelevant king as an ace, with disastrous results.

Q.—Which style do you recommend — light or sound opening bids, and why?—R. Marshall, Omaha, Neb. A.—Personally, I tend to open light, but I am aggressive by nature. There is little to choose between the two methods. Find out which style suits your temperament best, and stick to it. In the long run, the winners are the players who make the fewest mistakes, regardless of the strength of their opening bids.

إلهام الله